CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

PLAIN 'TATERS AND SOP.

Take a nice country ham and slice it just right,
Fry it well in a skillet, have a good appetite;
Then take some potatoes, mashed just to the taste,
Eat the ham with some bread, not soaked to a paste,
But sopped just enough in ham gravy brown,
A dish for a king—there's nothing in town
That a fellow can eat and need not to stop
Like the old country dish of 'taters and sop.

I know there are some who sneer at such taste,
And think these words idle—as spoken in haste;
They point you to lobsters, the salads and soup
That the French chef prepares the palate to dupe;
But these have no charms, nor the banquets in state
With bouillon and agony—five dollars a plate;
These mystery dishes, I'd all gladly drop
For what we country jakes called 'taters and sop.

I know that these words make an old fashioned phrase,
Not elegant—crude in a good many ways,
But, somehow, the old fashioned and rustic appeal
All the more to my senses as years o'er me steal;
Give me old fashioned virtues, an old fashioned life,
An old fashioned Bible, an old fashioned wife;
There's one consolation, not a dude nor a fop
Will claim he's old fashioned, or say "'taters and sop."

Not all of the old nor all of the new
Has virtue in the fact of the time we may view;
Yet old fashioned phrases deal plainly with sin,
They mince not the words, but boldly wade in.
Untruth was styled "lying;" I know it was crude;
What then we called "stealing" we now sometimes call "shrewd,"
And old fashioned honor in office and shop,
Is what we need nowadays, with 'taters and sop.

How gladly we turn to those old country days
With its joys, its blessings, its sorrows, its ways;
The sweet-scented meadows, the sun shining down,
Air pure as the dew—nothing like it in town—
No tenement districts, no wretchedly poor,
Not the fierce strife to keep the wolf from the door;
I've seen in the nation that men at the top
Once lived in the country and ate 'taters and sop.

GEORGE W. PEARSON.

LET THE DREAM PASS.

Life hath its burdens—
  Bitter, alas!
Still we can hear this:
  Let the dream pass!
Vanishing ever—
  The sands in the glass;
Time will not linger:
  Let the dream pass!

Why, in the shadow—
  Why, in the gleam,
Should we sit sighing
  Over a dream?
Phantoms pursuing
  Vainly, alas!
Deeds for the doing!
  Let the dream pass!

Ever and ever
  Some flaw in the strain!
Never—oh, never
  The old dreams again!
Life-lights are dying—
  Night comes—alas!
Heart, cease the sighing—
  Let the dream pass!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Miscellany.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S FIRST INVESTMENT

Andrew Carnegie's early investments are thus written of in the American Monthly Review of Reviews:

"It was due to Thomas A. Scott that Andrew Carnegie made his first investment—ten shares of stock in the Adams Express company, valued at $500. This he did with considerable trepidation. He had labored hard for the money he had saved up while he worked as a telegrapher. It is part of railroad history how he later fell in with the inventor of the sleeping car, saw the enormous advantages which that manner of travel held out to passengers and promoters, and how he interested others in the invention of Mr. Woodruff. This accurred shortly after his return from Washington, when the problems of transportation were still uppermost in his mind. He was now on the road to success and wealth, as he then pictured earthly possessions. The Pennsylvania oil fields yielded large returns when Carnegie with others turned their energies in the direction of the newly discovered territory. In one year land purchased for $40,000 increased in value so that it paid a dividend of $1,000,000."

Rewardof the Discoverer.

Lofter—Indeed, Miss De Vine, I must say it. You are the star of the links.

Miss De Vine—Now, that is very nice of you. And you are the first to discover me, too.

Lofter—Then may I have the astronomer's reward?

Miss De Vine—What is that, Mr. Lofter?

Lofter—The right to give you my name.—Weekly Telegraph.

COMMANDANT BOTHA.

The successor to Joubert, and who figured so largely in the investment of Ladysmith.

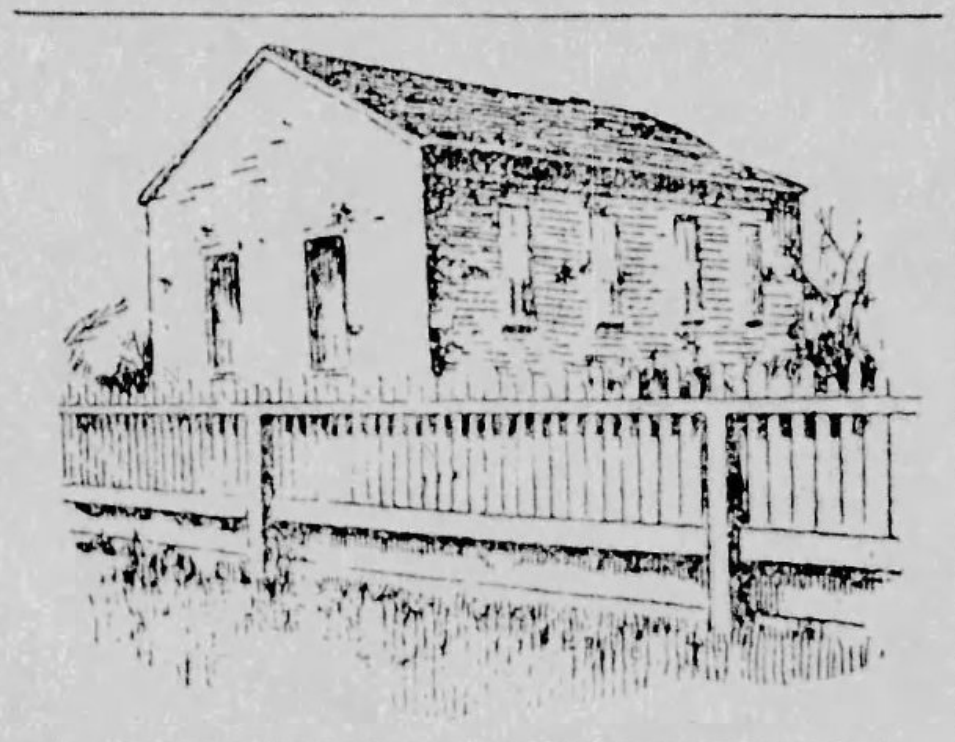
IT WAS A CHURCH, BUT IT DIED

Here is the story of a church that is no longer a church—it might truly be called a tombstone—from the Kansas City Star:

It was once used by the Hard-shell Baptists. The Hard-shells were fatalists of the most pronounced type. They preached that God had decreed, "from all eternity," that certain persons should be saved and that certain other persons should be lost. If you were among the saved there was nothing, so it seemed to an outsider, to stimulate you to improve your suiritual condition, because you could not rise a bit higher than the Lord had intended you to go. If you were among the lost, no amount of praying and worrying could save you, because the case had already been arbitrarily decided against you. You might just as well try to lift yourself out of a mudhole by tugging at your bootstraps. The most troublesome feature of this strange theology was, you could not know for certain, until you died, to which class you belonged. Such were the doctrines sturdily advocated by the Hard-shell preachers in two-hour sermons enforced by vigorous pounding of the pulpit. After a sermon of this type, one could almost see the flames and smell the brimstone. The Hard-shells took their spiritual medicine in allopathic doses. No sugar-coating for them—no capsules! Though mostly men of sterling integrity, they were very plain in manners and dress, and many were illiterate.

The conduct of the Hard-shells was perfectly consistent with their doctrines. They had no Sunday schools, for what could such human institution do to change the immutable decrees of God? They could not consistently seek the salvation of their own children. They had no missionary societies, because the Lord had placed the heathen in a sort of Calvinistic straight jacket, and it was useless to interfere.

The church here pictured stands in the southeast quarter of Independence. It was built about the time of the Civil war and cost about $3,500. It is still in pretty fair condition. A few dollars would put it in spick and span order. If it were in ruins this story would not be worth telling. The strange thing about it is that a congregation strong enough only a few years ago to build a pretty expensive church has completely disappeared and few, if any, of its members are living. Churches are often abandoned because the congregations get too large for them or want a finer house, but it is strange to see a building fall into disuse purely for want of worshipers. But the Hard-shell theology did not appeal to the younger and more progressive generation and so, after a hopeless struggle, in which the old men and women died off and no new ones took their places, the building was abandoned several years ago. It is used temporarily as a warehouse by a hay merchant and the card of a real estate firm on one of the corners offers it to the public for sale.



A TOMBSTONE, RATHER THAN A CHURCH.

This is not the only Hard-shell Baptist church in the neighborhood of Kansas City that has been abandoned. One may be seen about three miles southeast of Lone Jack. Another is in Lafayette county, near the mouth of Big Sni creek. It was known as the Werder church and 25 years ago people came by the hundreds from several counties to attend the big annual three-days' meeting. Indeed, this sect was one of the very strongest in the early days of Western Missouri. Fifty years ago they had nearly a dozen churches in Jackson county.

SHE WAS BOUND TO HAVE DAMAGES

The colonel was standing at the end of the depot platform when a little old woman drove up with an ox harnessed to a cart, and, handing the lines to a little colored boy who was loafing around, she came up the steps and asked:

"Stranger, will yo' back a lone widder to git jestice?"

"How back you?"

"This yere railroad has run over one o' my hogs and won't pay fur him. I've cum down yere to git six bits fur that hog or turn loose on sumbody! I'll walk up to the critter inside and demand my money. He won't pay and I'll tackle him. Will yo' back me and se ea fa'r fout?"

"STRANGER, I WAS A LONE WIDDER."

"Why, you are a woman and shouldn't think of having a fight with a man," replied the colonel.

"Never yo' mind about my bein' a woman, stranger! It's six bits or I tackle him, and it'll help me along to know yo' ar' behind me. Will yo' do it, or see me git licked and lose my cash to boot?"

He said he'd see fair play and went in with her. She walked up to the station master and spat on her hands and said:

"Yo' know about that hog! It's six bits or I'll light on to yo'!"

"Why, Mrs. Ramsey, I don't own the railroad!"

"Six bits or a tackle!" she replied.

"I'll send your claim up to headquarters to be acted on."

"Stranger, hold my sunbonnet and don't let him gouge my eyes out or pull my h'ar!" she said, as she untied the strings. "Now, then——"

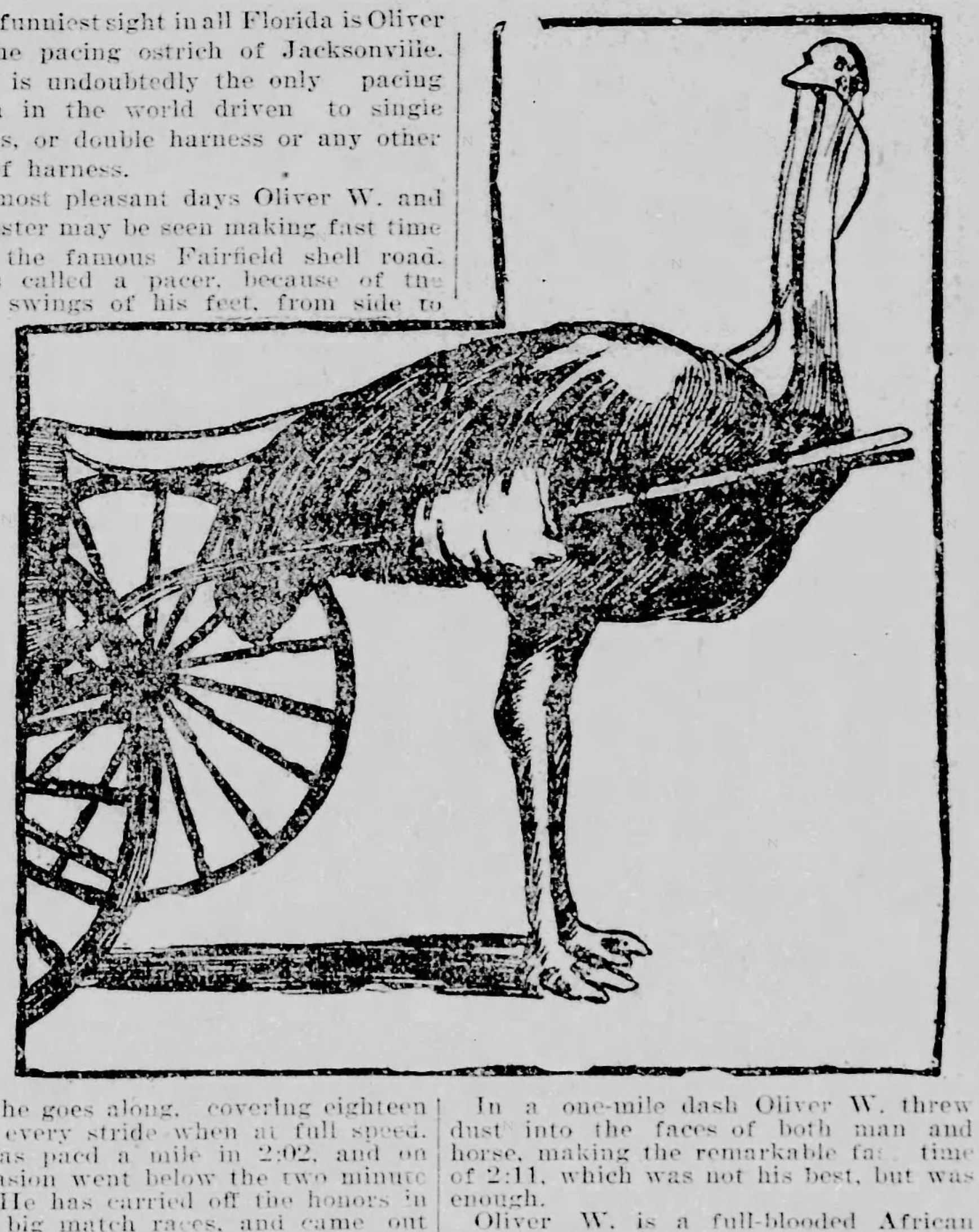
"Here's your six bits," he said, as he handed out three quarters.

"Thankee! Good money, is it? That squar's the hog and thar won't be no fout. I jest reckoned thar was a way to git at a railroad, but I didn't know exactly how it was done."

The colonel went out to see her into the cart, and as she got seated she extended her hand and said:

"Stranger, I was a lone widder and wanted backin', and yo' backed me. I hain't a woman as kin shed tears nor git off big words, but my airnest wish is that the Lawd dun hev mercy on yo'r soul—amen—g'lang, Sal!"—Chicago News.

AN OSTRICH THAT CAN PACE A MILE IN 2:02



The funniest sight in all Florida is Oliver W., the pacing ostrich of Jacksonville. Oliver is undoubtedly the only pacing ostrich in the world driven to single harness, or double harness or any other kind of harness.

On most pleasant days Oliver W. and his master may be seen making fast time along the famous Fairfield shell road. He is called a pacer, because of the heavy swings of his feet, from side to side as he goes along, covering eighteen feet at every stride when at full speed.

He has paced a mile in 2:02, and on one occasion went below the two minute mark. He has carried off the honors in several big match races, and came out winner in one of the most interesting and unique trials of speed ever witnessed—a race in which the bird, an expert cyclist and a noted trotting horse were entered.

In a one-mile dash Oliver W. threw dust into the faces of both man and horse, making the remarkable fast time of 2:11, which was not his best, but was enough.

Oliver W. is a full-blooded African ostrich, weighing about 350 pounds and standing about 9 feet 6 inches high. He takes his name from the celebrated trotting horse, Oliver W.—New York World.

ISLAND OF GUAM'S NEW GOVERNOR

Commander Seaton Schroeder, who has been assigned to the command of the naval station and island of Guam, is a native of the District of Columbia, and a naval academy graduate of 1864. He was with the Benicia on the Asiatic squadron in 1872, and commissioned as a lieutenant in 1872. After this much work came to him in the hydrographic office, but in the intervals he served on the Dispatch, the Albatross and the Vesuvius. He also was on special service with the Gettysburg in the Mediterranean. From December, 1896, and through the Spanish-American war, he was attached to the battleship Massachusetts.

COMMANDER SCHROEDER.

Lovely Woman's Ways.

"I never knew such a bore," she said when speaking of the caller of the previous evening. "He never knows when to go. I tried every way I could think of to get rid of him last night, but he stayed until nearly 12, just the same."

"Why didn't you offer to sing for him?" asked her dearest friend—Chicago Post.

PRETTY LEGEND OF THE TOPAZ

The topaz is called the stone of gratitude, says the Philadelphia Press, and the old Roman books record the following legend from which the stone derives its attribute:

The blind Emperor Theodosius used to hang a brazen gong before his palace gates and sit beside them on certain days, hearing and putting to right the grievances of any of his subjects. Those who wished for his advice and help had but to sound the gong, and immediately admission into the presence of Caesar was obtained.

One day a great snake crept up to the gate and struck the brazen gong with her coils, and Theodosius gave orders that no one should molest the creature, and bade her tell him her wish. The snake bent her head slowly in homage and straightway told the following tale:

Her nest was at the base of the gateway tower, and while she had gone to find food for her young brood a strange beast covered with sharp needles had invaded her home, killing the nestling and now held possession of the little dwelling. Would Caesar grant her justice?

The emperor gave orders for the porcupine to be slain and the mother to be restored to her desolate nest. Night fell and the sleeping world had forgotten the emperor's kindly deed, but with the early dawn a great serpent glided into the palace, up the steps to the royal chamber and laid upon each of the emperor's closed eyelids a gleaming topaz. When Emperor Theodosius awoke he found he was no longer blind, for the mother snake had paid her debt of gratitude.

Can't Collect It.

"He says the world owes him a living."

"That's just like him. He lost his last job because he was such a poor collector."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Torrent of Words.

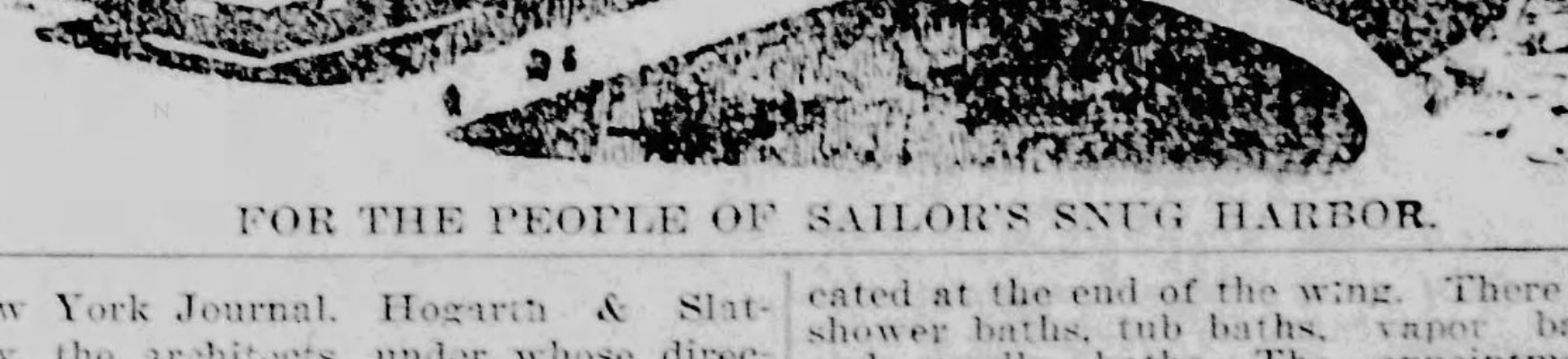
"He says his wife speaks three languages fluently."

"Hm! My wife speaks one quite fluently enough for me."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

NEW HOSPITAL IN STAR SHAPE

The Finest Place in the World For Patients Nearly Completed.

The finest hospital in the world is being pushed to completion at Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, says the New York Journal. Hogarth & Slattery, the architects, under whose direction the work is being done, expect to turn the building over to the trustees about April 15.



FOR THE PEOPLE OF SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR.

The hospital, when completed, will accommodate only about one hundred patients.

The new hospital will be for the exclusive use of the inmates of Sailor's Snug Harbor. It is located on the highest point in the great harbor grounds, overlooking the Kills and the Jersey coast, as well as the bay. The structure will be unique in many respects, but from the standpoint of utility and hospital work its strongest feature is undoubtedly the fact that every patient in the place will have the benefit of a southern exposure. Every room and every bed will have the full benefit of the southern breezes in summer and the southern sun in winter.

To make this possible the architects adopted a novel plan, putting up their hospital in the shape of a star. Four one-story wings radiate at wide angles from a great central rotunda building. A fifth wing, in the shape of an octagonal pavilion, is connected with the rotunda by means of a ventilated passageway. This gives complete isolation, the portion having been designed for the exclusive accommodation of contagious cases.

Each of the other four wings constitutes a separate ward. One of these is a private ward, being subdivided into small rooms containing altogether twenty-four beds, two beds to a room. The other three wings will be open wards, containing each twenty-five beds. The dimensions will be 100 by 23 feet.

The sanitary heating and ventilating arrangements in the hospital are the most perfect in existence. Each ward has a separate cluster of bath rooms, located at the end of the wing. There are shower baths, tub baths, vapor baths and needle baths. The appointment here are as luxurious as those of any first class hotel. The walls are tiled in white and the floors are mosaic.

Not a bit of woodwork has been used in any part of the hospital building where fireproof material could possibly be used without detriment to the comfort of the inmates. The floors are of solid oak, inlaid, lying directly over a cement bottom. The doors and window sashes are of wood. Everything else is cement and stone and metal. The architects guarantee the hospital to be fireproof from end to end. It is also "germ" proof. The walls are of Keene's cement, which is harder than stone and impervious to moisture. Where the walls join the ceilings and floors there are no sharp corners to furnish lodgment for dust and microbes.

From an artistic standpoint the hospital is as perfect as it is from a utilitarian. The central building, nearly a hundred feet high, with its five great radiating wings, gives an effect that is at once substantial.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

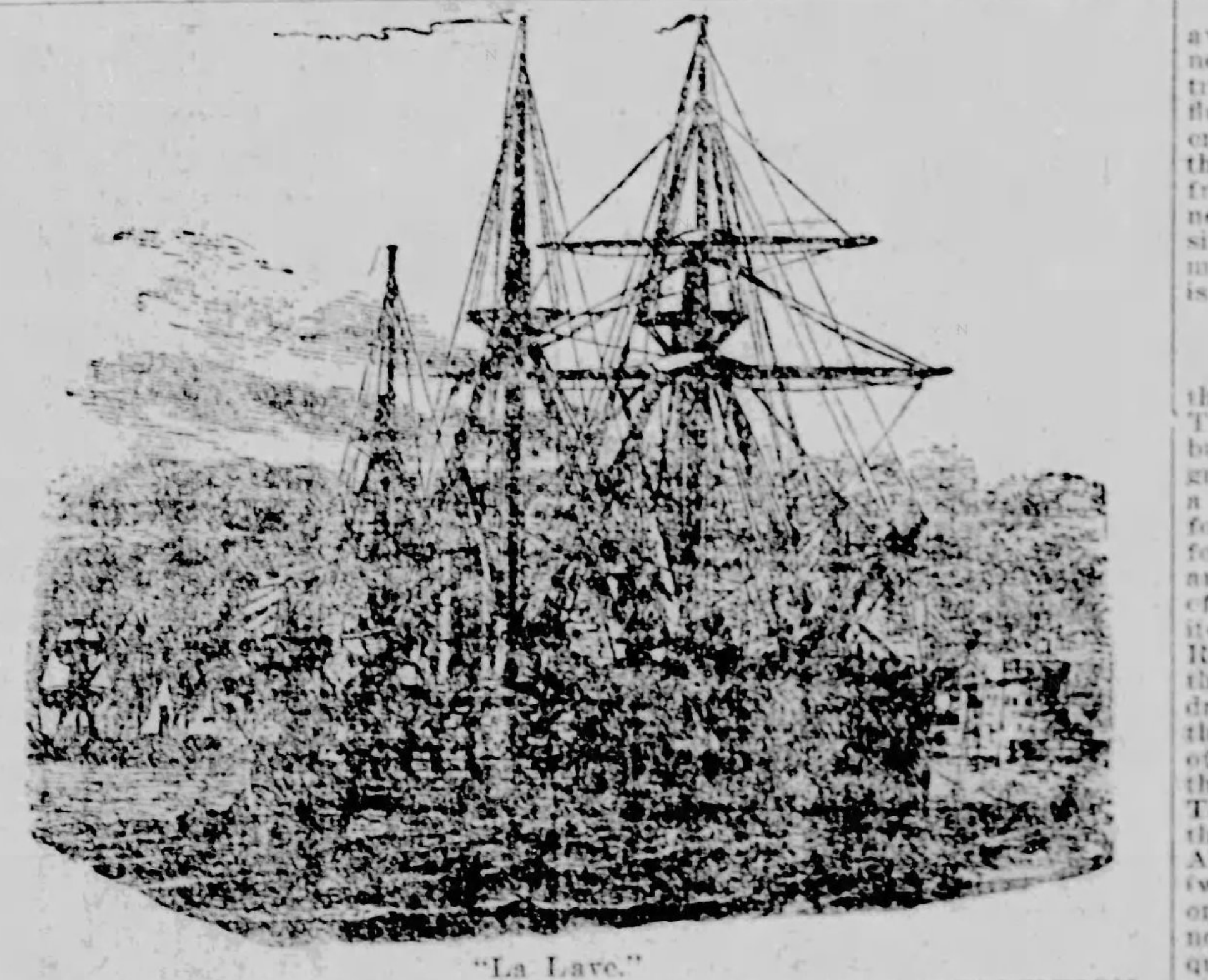
Paris, March 27.—Paris is evidently not panting for war, either on land or sea. Of the twenty main buildings of the exposition, the Army and Navy palace will be the last to be finished. It can not possibly be ready in time. The various peace societies in different parts of the world are asking why, in so manifestly pacific an undertaking as the Paris exposition, there should even be a building dedicated to almighty Mars. The only answer is, "Precedent." The only opposition to the building rose from the quarters where it was least to be expected—from the war department and from the ministry of marine. Both of these governmental offices declined to appropriate toward this undertaking one cent of the funds they had been struggling for, one might almost say, "at the point of the sword," in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The excuse for not exhibiting on a grand scale is the assertion that recent military inventions could not be displayed at the exposition without divulging the secret of their manufacture, so the national defense would be liable to suffer. And when the military authorities speak of "national defense" no Frenchman, even though he be an exposition manager, dares to utter one syllable in protest. So that, instead of being an up-to-date military and naval exposition, the Army and Navy building will furnish only a retrospective display.

Germany bids fair to be quite as prominent as France herself in the showing of military and naval instrumental warfare. Only these two countries will be in evidence to any extent. The display will have a formidable rival in the Museum of Artillery in the Hotel des Invalides, which is open to visitors the year round, and is a permanent Paris exhibition of ancient and mediaeval military appliances exceedingly difficult to surpass.

The War Show.

As to the building itself, it will be found on the banks of the Seine, between the Alma and Iena bridges. It is not a picturesque affair, but a plain wood-and-plaster construction, conveying chiefly an idea of architectural solidity. The central part resembles on one side a portion of the old bastile, while from the Quai d'Orsay point of view it recalls the tower of London. The centerpiece of the building is connected with the opposite bank of the Seine by a pretty foot bridge. Among the features which will attract attention are the illustrations of military scenes of years gone by, collections of helmets, costumes and old-fashioned weapons, and models of the old fleet of France—vessels used nowadays as floating batteries and naval training schools.

In the drama of nations Africa now occupies the center of the stage. The dark countries will be represented in a hundred different ways at the Paris exposition. Europeans are watching the development of events in this division of the world from political, scientific and commercial points of view.



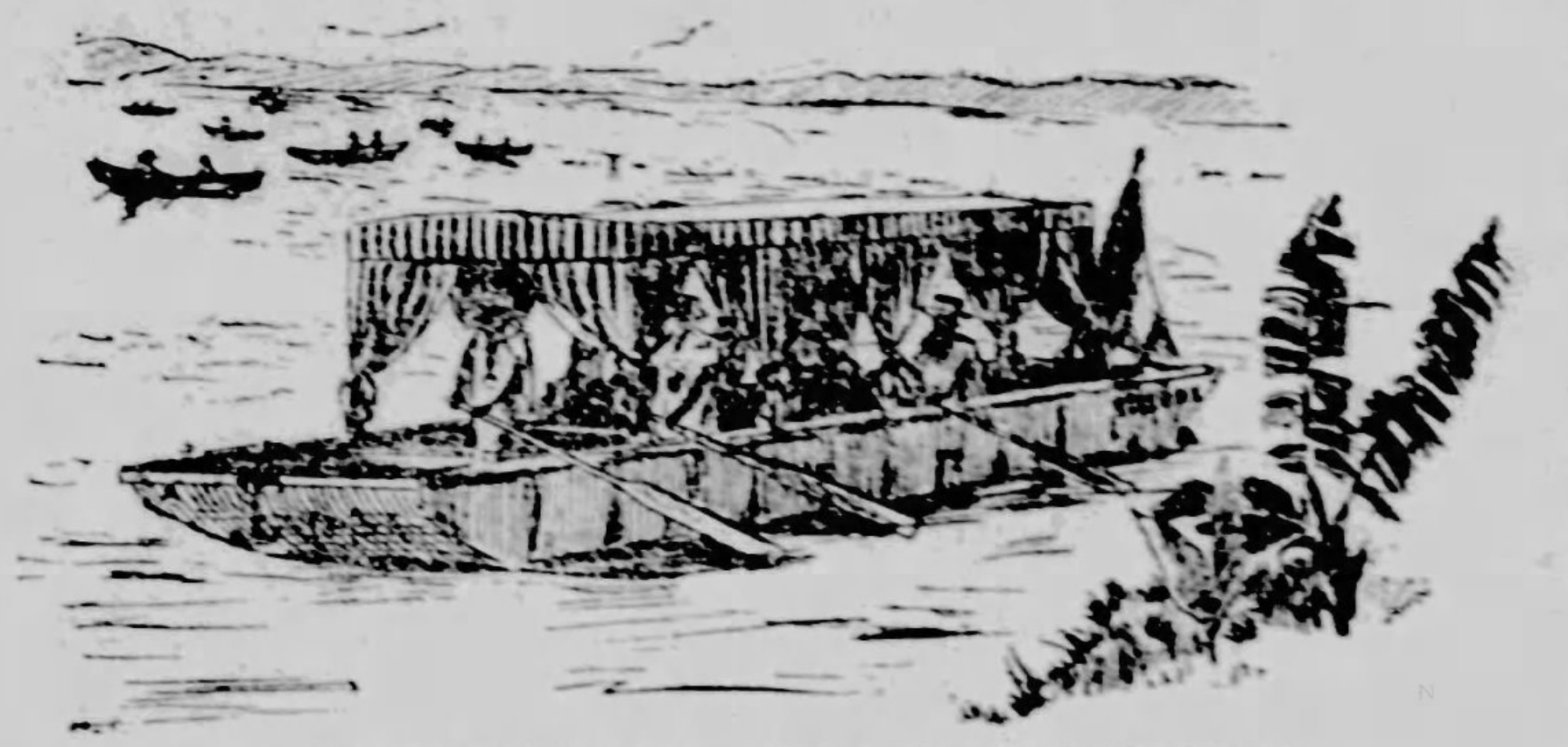
"La Lave."
FLOATING BATTERY—OLD FRENCH FLEET. PARIS EXPOSITION.

Before the British-Transvaal war Fashoda had nearly led to an outbreak of hostilities between France and England. That incident, although officially concluded, is not buried and forgotten, but may yet prove a source of trouble. Be this as it may, European nations are bent on increasing their colonial possessions, especially in Africa, as promptly as possible.

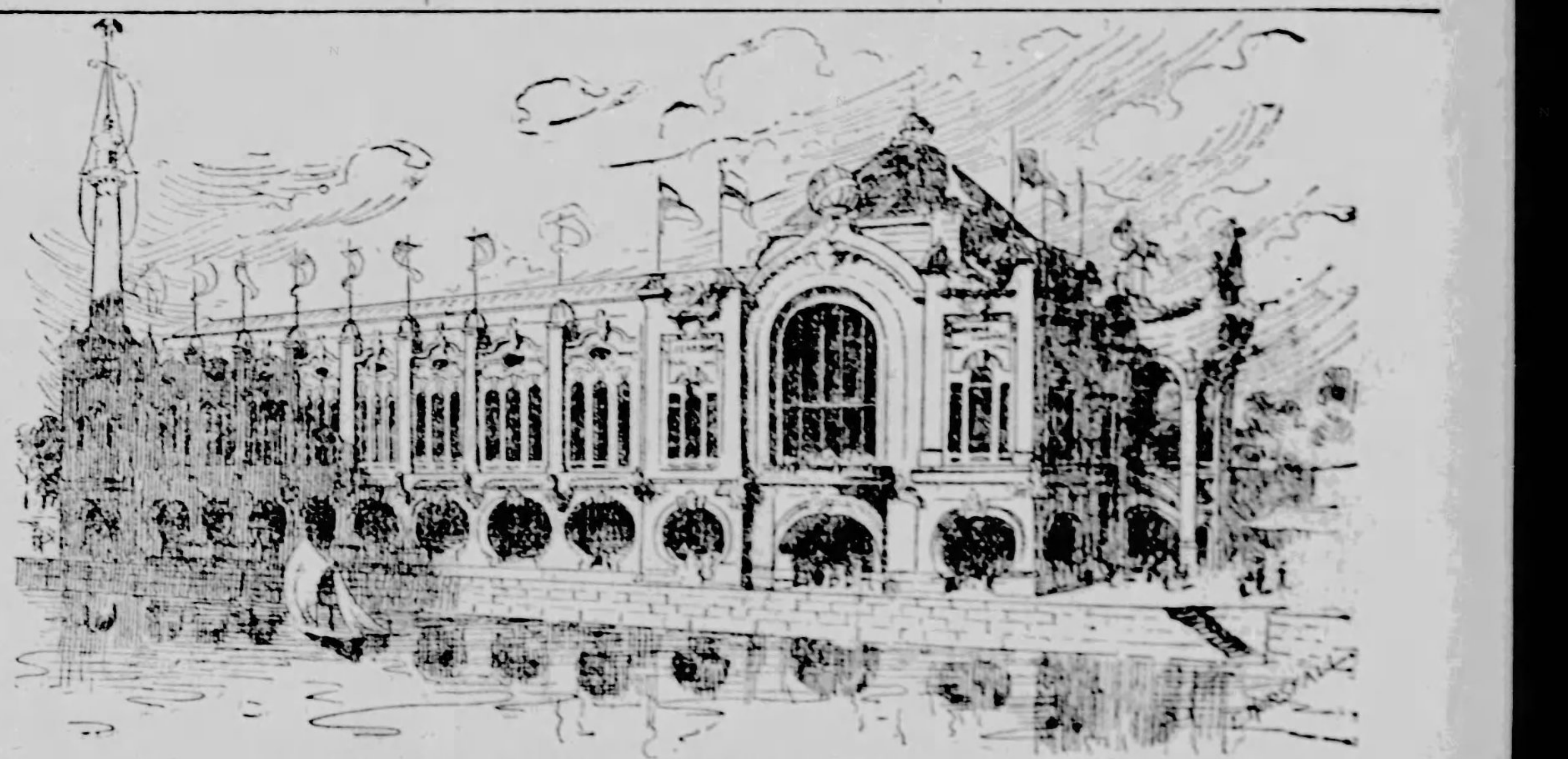
Darkest Africa.

In this connection some of the results of the work of French explorers, soldiers and official representatives in various parts of Africa will be shown at the exposition. There will be many panoramas of the Dark continent, both inside and outside of the fair. In the Gardens of the Trocadero, where several acres of ground have been built over by the various African and Asiatic colonies of France, there will be much to interest and instruct the visitor. Not only have several prominent buildings of the distant French possessions been reproduced with scrupulous exactitude, but natives have been imported and will dwell in the Paris exposition buildings for seven months.

This grand colonial display is said to be a very clever move on the part of the exposition managers. If it does not result in awakening a desire among the youth of France to set out and seek a fortune in one or another of his country's rich possessions, then it may be taken for granted that France will never be a colonizing nation. At the head of the French explorers who by their daring and courage have gained universal renown are Commandant Marchand and Colonel Monteil. The panorama of the former's trip of exploration which ended a couple of years ago at Fashoda will be a drawing card on the grounds of the exposition. In recent years Explorer Monteil has done much for France and Northern Africa. Thanks to a curiously constructed aluminum boat, which will be shown in the colonial section of the fair, he worked his way from the Atlantic to the Niger, thence to Lake Tchad, and finally to Tripoli.



ALUMINUM BOAT, AT PARIS EXPOSITION.



PALACE OF MERCANTILE MARINE, AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Admission, Five Cents.

Visitors to Paris will not have to pay 50 cents to gain admission to the exposition grounds, as was the case at the World's Fair in Chicago. They will not even be required to pay one franc (twenty cents), although that is the official charge. After much calculation, expert computers have reached the conclusion that the 65,000,000 tickets now on sale in all parts of France will be disposed of at about an average of 25 centimes, French money, or five cents American money. During the first few days of the fair no doubt the price will be somewhat higher. The charge of one franc will be maintained at the admission gates, but the street hawkers will meet the demands of visitors long before they reach the ticket offices. This low figure, however, does not indicate that the fair is in anyway a failure. It only proves that there is a superabundance of tickets on the market, arising from the fact that the various drawings of the lottery in which exposition holders were entitled to participate are nearly all terminated, and consequently the chance of winning a prize of $100,000 is now exceedingly remote. The eagerness with which the public bought big blocks of exposition tickets at the outset because a lottery with a few big prizes was an element in the financial scheme, is only another proof of the extraordinary gullibility of Continental nations.

A Matter of Millions.

The coffers of the exposition are safe. They have been so for four years past. The leading French banks guaranteed and handed over to the exposition the 60,000,000 francs ($12,000,000) of which they stood in need. In return the exposition presented the banks with 65,000,000 exposition tickets (face value $13,000,000.) The extra million dollars was set aside to pay the expenses of the issue. The money for the lottery prizes was supplied by the interest during four years on the $12,000,000, or on such portions of it as remained unspent as the building of the fair progressed. One has only to divide the 65,000,000 tickets by the 205 days which the fair will be open to see at a glance that the ticket issue provides for 317,000 visitors daily. All these tickets have been paid for in advance, but, as it is not likely that the attendance will reach such enormous figures, there is a great deal of depreciation in the face value of the admission.

After the Lottery.

A great number of subscribers purchased quantities of tickets solely for the purpose of participating in the lottery drawings. Their gambling craze now being satisfied, they are desirous of obtaining whatever they can for the tickets not needed for personal use. This state of affairs is not generally known, and ignorance of the public on the subject is enabling schemers in almost every country of the world to turn a handsome penny. In Germany, Russia and Italy a number of large parties have been organized to visit the Paris exposition. The agency which arranges for a sojourn of two weeks in Paris guarantees a daily admission ticket to the fair which is quoted at fourteen francs. In reality, it will cost the agency four francs and a profit of ten francs per visitor goes into the pockets of the agent.

In Paris exposition tickets are given away by newspapers in order to obtain new subscribers, and shopkeepers and traders of all kinds are utilizing the fluctuating market as a means of increasing their trade. The exposition thus obtains an extraordinary amount of free advertising, traders do more business, and the general public is happy, since with the purchase of an article marked five francs an exposition ticket is thrown in gratis.

Where Ships Are Shown.

The Palace of Mercantile Marine, on the lower quay of the Seine, opposite the Trocadero gardens, is a pretentious building, and about the only one on the grounds whose exterior gives more than a hint of the nature of the exhibits to be found within. Only one fault can be found with the design—some parts of it are too ancient. Thus, whenever a hull of a boat is reproduced in staff, the architects have chosen the classic Greek or Roman boat. Whenever oars are shown they are the implements of fifteen hundred or two thousand years ago. In fact, there is nothing on the exterior typical of Nineteenth century navigation, with the solitary exception of a lighthouse. The architects were compelled to make this structure quite modern, for if old Alexandria really did possess a Pharos (watch tower), which is said to have been one of the seven wonders of the world, no traces are to be found of it; consequently it cannot be copied. All the steamship companies are making very complete exhibits in this building.

Frederic Mayer

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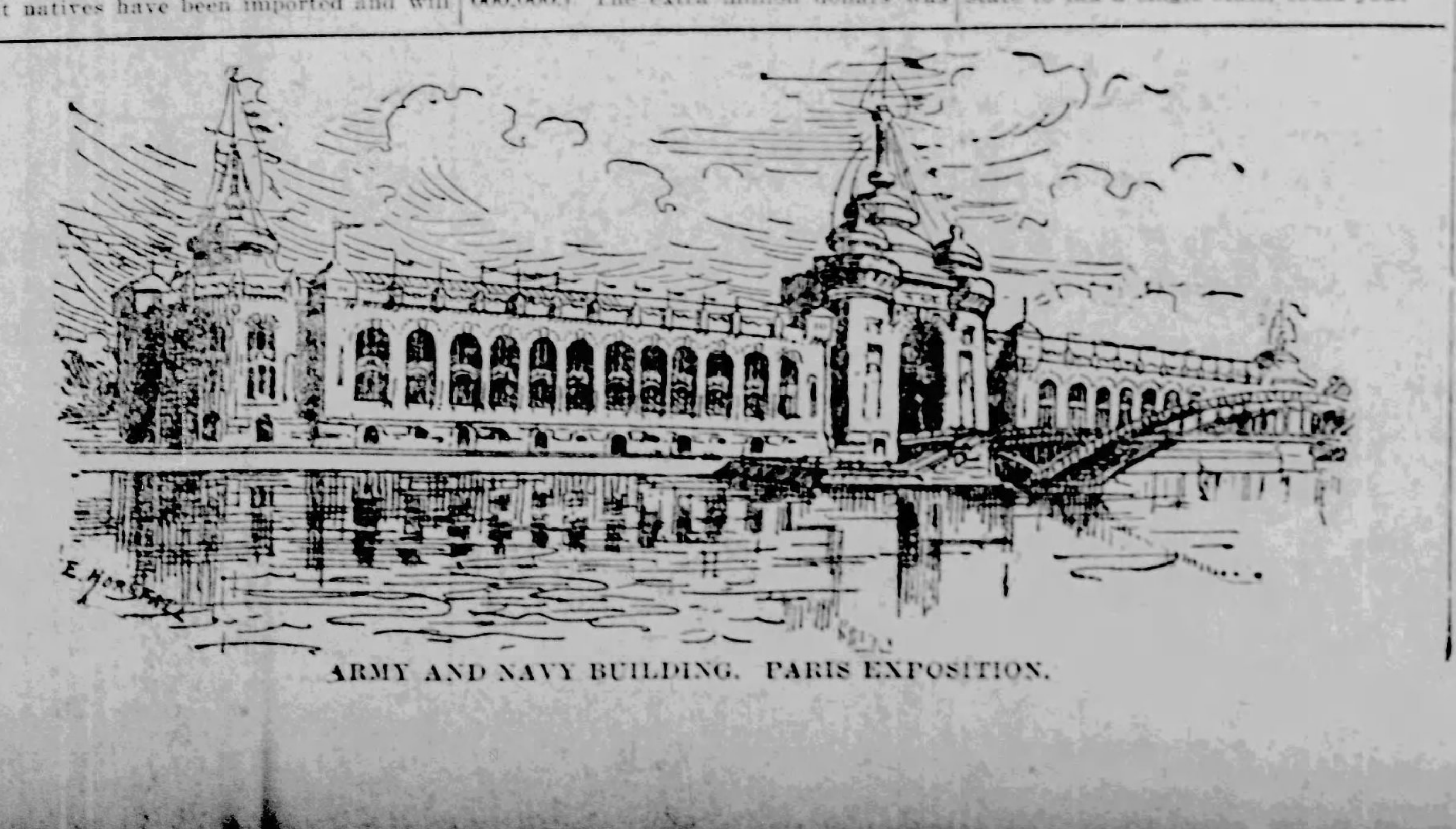


ARMY AND NAVY BUILDING, PARIS EXPOSITION.

Suggested Improvement.

The Critic—There is no doubt about your Uncle Tom's Cabin being realistic, but I think the ice scene could be improved upon.

The Manager—In what way?

The Critic—Well, you know the dogs are after Eliza?

The Manager—Yes.

The Critic—Well, why not have an up-to-date dog-catcher after the dogs? Bet you that would take with the gallery gods.

A Jocose Topic.

Mrs. Nagsy—I see the Duchy of Hesse has put a tax on bachelors. Serves them right.

Mr. Nagsy—It's a mean way of acknowledging the happiness of unmarried men. They'll never do that here.

Mrs. Nagsby—Why not, pray?

Mr. Nagsby—You could not get a single state to tax a single state, could you?

STAMPS SPREAD CONSUMPTION

It is stated by a responsible medical journal that a surgeon in the French army has just discovered that stamp collectors may be the means of disseminating tuberculosis by means of the stamps. A man in his employ was a great stamp collector and occupied his spare time in fixing the stamps in albums or on sheets of gummed paper for sale, moistening the stamps for the purpose with his tongue.

Three hundred of the stamps were placed in sterilized water, and with some of the water eight guinea pigs were inoculated. Each died with characteristic tuberculosis lesions. Children, says the journal, should be warned against placing any stamps near their mouths in order to moisten them, and foreign stamps should be disinfected in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid before adding them to collections.

WIDOW OF BRAVE "BILL" ANTHONY

Mrs. "Bill" Anthony is an employe of the United States census bureau. She is the widow of that famous Anthony of th Maine, who reported to Captain Sigsbee: "Sir, I have to report to you that the ship is sinking." This in Havana harbor, with the vessel sinking and death facing all her officers and crew. The coolness of her husband at that critical hour won him fame in all parts of the United States. He left the navy and entered upon an unsuccessful theatrical engagement. Then he drifted to New York, lost his money, grew ill and died by his own hand rather than starve. He left a wife and child penniless. The widow sought work, but republics and people forget quickly, and work did not come. Washington was appealed to, but the bars of civil service appeared to make it impossible for her to enter the government's employ. Finally Director of the Census Merriam was appealed to by congressmen and others to give her a civil service examination for entrance to the clerical department of his great bureau. He consented. The examination was given her, and she passed it with great credit. Then she was sworn in as a government employe, and starvation no longer waited for her and her child. Her position in the census bureau is that of a clerk. She will receive a salary of $900 a year.

SARCASM FROM THE PULPIT.

"Bruddren and sistahs," sternly said good old Parson Woolimon, after the collection had been taken up upon a recent Sabbath morning, "before the hat was done passed I expounded the request dat de congregation contribute accawdin' to der means, and I sho expectorated dat yo' all would chip in magnanimously. But now, upon examinin' de collection, I finds that de concocted amount contributed by de whole entire posse ob yo' am only the significant and pusillanimous sum of sixty-free cents. And at dis junction dar ain't no 'casion for yo' all to look at Brudder Slewfoot, what done circumambulated de hat around, in no such auspicious manner, for in the fust place Brudder Slewfoot ain't dat kind of a man, and in the second place I done watched him like a hawk all de time muhself. No, sixty-free cents was all dat was flung in, and I dess wants to say dat in my humble opinion, instead ob contributin' accawding to yo' means yo' all contributed accawding to yo' meanness. De cheir will now favor us wid deir regular melodiousness."—Harper's Bazar.

An Exploded Idea.

"Blinkers is a dear old guy. Funny how he loves to stick to ancient customs. I saw him to-day wearing boots."

"Nothing funny about that. Nobody in town will trust him for shoes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Army Canteen.

"I have had an argument with one of my neighbors on the army canteen. I would like to have it explained so I will understand it. They claim the President can prohibit the sale of liquor of all kinds in the Philippines. I claim he executes the laws."—G. W. H., Elk Creek, Pa.

The canteen, or post exchange, is the private soldier's club, restaurant and grocery store. It provides the soldier with all sorts of convenient articles and harmless additions to his rations. It takes the place of the old-time sutler's store, by whose civilian owner the soldier was nearly always swindled. In the way of alcoholic drinks it sells nothing stronger than beer, and that in strictly limited quantities. The beer must be consumed on the promises and no man is permitted to get drunk.

The canteen or exchange generally contains a billiard table and a reading room where periodicals are kept on file, and sometimes the beginnings of a library. It is in charge of a commissioned officer, who is responsible for its finances, property and stock, and for the enforcement of its rules and the preservation of order in its rooms. This officer is accountable to the post commander for the condition and conduct of the exchange, and there is a strict quarterly audit of its finances.

The post exchange is in fact an application, for the private soldier's benefit, of the principle of co-operation to the little world of an army post. Not only are all articles sold at lower rates than the soldier can obtain them at the neighboring stores, but all profits are devoted to his benefit. Earnings of the exchange go in part to improve its own furniture, appointments and conveniences, and in part to better the company messes and sustain bands and rational amusements. It provides the soldier with a clean and comfortable place of resort where he can pass the leisure hours in better company and under better influences than he is likely to find outside of the garrison.

The head and front of the post exchange's offending is that it sells beer. While some army officers think it should not sell beer, the vast majority firmly believe the soldier is made more temperate by the canteen. The occasional desire for alcoholic stimulus is so general that it certainly seems more prudent to regulate it rather than attempt to suppress it.

Deprived of the post exchange and an occasional glass of beer, the soldier is thrown upon the neighboring "blind pig" and its bad whisky, or upon the licensed saloon, whose only interest is to get as much of his money as possible. Hence we have the present remarkable alliance of prohibitionists and saloonkeepers opposing the canteen. It is not often that such extremes make common cause. The post exchange, as a correspondent of the New York Sun points out, really promotes "temperance" in a practical and efficient way. Its writer was at Vancouver barracks when one of the first exchanges was opened. The records there show that the number of soldiers in the guard-house after pay day was at once reduced from about 60 to about 10, and that this improvement continued.

Now as to the President's power in the matter of abolishing the canteen. He is executive officer of the government. He does not make the laws. The law under which the canteen exists was passed by Congress, not by the President. The wording of the law was indefinite enough to suggest the precaution of asking an interpretation of its from the highest legal adviser of the President, the attorney general of the United States. Under the law as he read it the canteens were continued. Does your opponent think the President should have ignored this opinion and set up one of his own?

Let us suppose that the case had stood thus; that the President believed in the canteen as on the whole the wiser choice of two evils and that attorney general considered illegal the law recognizing it. Would not your opponent have attacked the President had he ignored the opinion of the attorney general, and made his own construction of the law?

Prohibitionists are unfair in this matter, in that they ignore the fact that a large number of army men who see the post canteens workings daily think it, on the whole, a good thing. It is true, others with equally good opportunities for observation think it a bad thing. In this view of a complex situation, and remembering that it is urged that the canteen makes for temperance, if not for prohibition, in the opinion of many, what should decide except the law as interpreted by the attorney general?

The Virginius Affair.

"Please tell us if the Spanish captured an American vessel in 1873 and put several Americans to death."—J. W. Kingsley, Ore.

On October 31, 1873, the steamer Virginius was captured near Jamaica by a Spanish vessel. The Virginius was sailing under the American flag, but was supposed to be carrying men and arms to the insurgents in Cuba. The vessel was taken into Santiago, and the captain and several others were executed by the Spanish. The United States demanded the surrender of the vessel and the survivors and reparation for the insult to our flag. The vessel was surrendered in December, but sank on the voyage to New York. The prisoners were liberated. Spain disclaimed any intention to insult us, and it was shown that the Virginius was not entitled to sail under our flag.

Delagoa Bay Claims.

"What was the cause of the claim by the United States and Great Britain which led up to the Delagoa Bay matter?"—G., Chicago, Ill.

A company of Americans, back in the '80's, obtained a concession from the Portuguese government to build a railway from Lourenzo Marquez to the Transvaal frontier. Having the concession, they went to London and obtained capital among English financiers. They spent about $3,500,000 on the road, but as it was not completed in 1890, the time set, the Portuguese government declared the concession forfeited, completed the road itself, and has been running it ever since. The Americans in the company appealed to our government, the British capitalists to theirs. Representations were made by both to the Portuguese government, the matter was arbitrated, and the award about covers the money actually spent on the road, but leaving several millions that were spent in other ways unpaid, nor allowing anything for the value of the concession. These claims will now be made upon the British and American governments. The company claims that between twelve and fifteen millions were actually lost by them.

English Language.

"In what countries is the English language spoken by half the population or over?"—C. J., Backusburg, Ky.

The British Isles, British America and the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the British colonies generally, including South Africa and in considerable portion of India.

Dred Scott Case.

"Was the United States Supreme court unanimous in the Dred Scott decision?"—Subscriber, Beallsville, O.

The decision was announced by Chief Justice Taney. Six associate justices coincided with him, and two dissented—McLean, of Ohio, and Curtis, of Massachusetts.

Hapsburg-Lorraine.

W. C., Georgetown, Mo.: The house of Hapsburg has had many branches. In 1232 the brothers, Albert IV and Rudolph III, divided the Hapsburg possessions. The former continued the main line of Hapsburg princes, while Rudolph became the founder of the Lauffenburg line. This afterward was divided into the Hapsburg-Lauffenburg and the Hapsburg-Kyburg lines—the former becoming extinct in its male line in 1408, the latter in 1415. The other line flourished, Albert's son Rudolph, being elected emperor of Germany in 1273. Under his great-grandsons the line again separated into two branches. One became extinct in 1457, with the death of Ladislas, King of Hungary. The other line reached the German imperial dignity again in Frederick III. Charles VI's daughter, Maria Theresa, married Francis I of Lorraine in 1736, and their descendants are the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. In 1804 Francis II of Germany assumed the title of Emperor of Austria, as Francis I, and that line is still on the Austria-Hungarian throne.

Mother Shipton.

E. C., Owosso, Mich.: We can not print "Mother Shipton's Prophecies," for the good reason there probably never was a Mother Shipton. Somewhere back in the 18th century somebody in England published a chap-book on the "Life of Mother Shipton," who was supposed to have been gifted with prophetic powers. In it were a number of doggerel rhymes containing predictions. Within the present century new sets of rhymes have been invented by conscienceless jokers and published as the original. The writer has an old scrap-book containing such an article printed in 1853, which declares:

"The world unto an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

Some eight or ten years later it again went the rounds, with the date changed to 1891. The last time we saw it the date was 1901. Each time it is printed a lot of new "prophecies," written to fit events which recently happened, appear in it, to prove that, as these prophecies came true, that about the end of the world also would!

National Bank Depositors.

"Is it any safer for a person to deposit his money in a national bank than it would be to deposit it in any other bank? If a national bank should fail, would a person get his money from the United States government?"—J. E. M., Indian Springs, Tenn.

The deposits of bonds in the Treasury are to protect note-holders only. Depositors have no claim on the government. But it is better to deposit in a national bank, because they are under far more rigid inspection than are state banks, and if an examination finds the finances of the bank in bad condition the Comptroller of the Currency immediately puts a Treasury officer in charge.

Iron Stoves.

"Please state if you can the origin of iron stoves, when and where and by whom were they first manufactured."—J. W. V., Fremont, Neb.

Iron stoves originated on the continent of Europe, and the date seems to uncertain. Dr. Franklin described the Holland stoves as plain iron boxes, with a pipe proceeding from the top, and a small iron door opening into the room. He also mentions the old German stove as an iron box with one side open. Franklin invented a heating stove in 1745, which was a great improvement over the older forms, and the parent of the modern American stoves.

The First Shot.

"Who fired the first shot in South Africa, the English or the Boers?"—J. W., Kalamazoo, Mich.

The first act of war was the Boer invasion of Natal, a British colony. The first firing was by the Boers, on a British armored train. The fight lasted from 11 until 3, and a number of British were killed.

No Tax.

J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.:—The laws of the United States provide that greenbacks shall not be taxable, and the same is true of all bonds of the United States. No government taxes its own securities, and treasury notes are government securities as much as are bonds. They are all exempted from taxation under state, municipal or local authority.

Canadian Banks.

"A Populist here states that, in Canada, when a bank fails, all depositors are paid in full by the government and lose nothing, as the bankers put up real estate as security to the Canadian government; also, that the real estate is not taxed, all taxes being levied and raised from presonal property."—A. H. J., Wichita, Kan.

Your Populist friend is entirely wrong in both instances. Tell him to refer to the report of the comptroller of the currency for 1896, Vol. 1, page 126, and he will find these facts:

In Canada a chartered bank can issue circulating notes to the amount of 75 per cent of its unimpaired paid-up capital. In case of failure these notes are a first lien upon the assets of the bank; also by the stockholders' liability, which is double; also by what is denominated a redemption fund, made up from a small percentage of the earnings, and set aside for that purpose. The depositors have no security, except what is left of the assets after the circulation has been redeemed, and the stockholders' liability not exhausted by the redemption of its bills.

Real estate is taxed in Canada in the same way it is in the United States.

Tammany.

L. M., Norcatur, Kan.:—The Tammany society, of New York city, was incorporated in 1805 as a social organization, and took for its name that of an Indian chief. After a few years it drifted into politics, and now it is the most fully organized and most dangerous political machine in the world. It is Democratic, and it entirely governs the city of New York. It is governed by a general committee made up of one man from each election district in the city. Each of these men "runs" the politics of Tammany in his district. He knows all the Tammany workers, and, through them, keeps in touch with the voters and especially with the aspirants for office. The police force of the city is entirely subservient to Tammany, because the policemen owe their places to Tammany influence. The general committee, being so large as to be unwieldy, its more important affairs are controlled by a small clique of leaders, as the head of which is the "boss" of Tammany. No city contract is let without Tammany being paid, the money being used to fee the leaders and pay "the boys" for work in a political campaign. Hence New York is the worst governed and most plundered city in the country.

England and Our Civil War.

Subscriber, Le Roy, Pa.:—During our Civil war, the sympathy of the manufacturing interests in England was with the South, because our blockade of Southern ports cut off their supply of cotton, and also a very profitable market for them. The government, however, declared neutrality, but recognized the Confederacy as a belligerent. Several Confederate cruisers were built in England, among which were the Florida, Georgia, Shenandoah and Alabama. These cruisers preyed on our commerce. After the end of the war, the United States claimed damages of the British government, on the ground that to allow Confederate cruisers to be built there was a violation of neutrality. The matter was finally submitted to arbitration. The arbitrators met at Geneva, and awarded to the United States $15,500,000, to be paid by Great Britain in satisfaction of all claims. This sum was promptly paid.

Smithsonian Institution.

W. A. W., West Point, Okla.: The purpose of the bequest of James Smithson to the United States government was to found an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The entire income of the bequest is applied to this purpose, under the plan of organization proposed by Prof. Henry in 1846, when the institution began work. It is the rule to do nothing which can be equally well done by any other organization already in action. Men of talent and erudition are afforded the means of conducting researches; and its publications are such works as, while adding materially to the sum of human knowledge, would not be remunerative if published in the ordinary way—that is, enough of them would not be sold to pay for publication. Researches have been prosecuted in ethnology, astronomy, and the natural history, geography, climatology, geology, mineralogy, botany and archaeology of this continent. More material has been collected for increasing and diffusing the knowledge of them than through all other instrumentalities in this country.

There are three classes of publications: 1st, the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," in large quarto volumes, many of them expensively illustrated. Nothing is admitted into this series which is unverified, or which does not add positively to existing knowledge on that subject. The idea is not to diffuse facts already known but to discover new facts, and put them on record in these publications. These are distributed gratuitously among all the important libraries and learned associations of the world, and by exchange the institution has acquired sets of the invaluable transactions of foreign learned societies, not otherwise found in this country.

The second class is the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," which consist of treatises on subjects of practical or scientific interest, methods of physical observations, etc.

The third class consists of the annual reports to Congress. These are printed at the expense of Congress, and each member and delegate has a certain number for distribution. The other publications can not be obtained free, but a few can be purchased.

In its earlier years, the Institute collected a fine museum. When the national museum was established, this collection was turned over to it. The secretary of the Smithsonian is the keeper ex-officio of the national museum.

Miscellaneous.

K. G. J., Ekin, Ind.: We have not the facts as to his life.

D. S. H., Taylor Neb.: Providence is the capital of Rhode Island.

P. H. R., Lorain, O.: County surveyors in Ohio are elected for three years.

G. H. S., Bellingham, Minn.: We do not know when the practice of ratifying constitutions by popular vote began.

F. J. R., Stittsville, Mich.: We are not familiar with the election laws of Michigan. Ask any justice of the peace or lawyer.

B. M. J., Lamb, Mich.: A man may own land in different states, or in different counties, but has a residence only where he habitually makes his home.

A. R. B., Millston, Wis.: Whitelaw Reid is a Republican, the editor of the New York Tribune, and was the Republican candidate for Vice President in 1892.

E. M. P., Burleson, Tex.: The fellows who advertise to "teach hypontism" are simply looking for people with more money than brains, whom they can cheat.

S. C. J., Ozark, Mo.: This is the nineteenth century. See 1st page Weekly Blade of Feb. 15 last, article headed "Dionysius Exiguus and His Era," for the proof.

C. B. L., Moorefield, O.: We do not recall the poem in which the quotation occurs, but you can buy Shelley's complete poems at any bookstore at a very low price.

G. F. B., Ukiah, Cal.: We never heard the saying attributed to Napoleon, "Give me English generals and French soldiers, and I can conquer the known world." Nor do we think he ever said it.

E. B. O., Otisville, Mich.: We can not take the space to print a list. There are in the United States 480 colleges and universities, with almost 13,000 instructors and 118,820 male and 35,236 female students.

L. C. D., Defiance, O.: The statement as to the name Losantiville, applied to the projected town in 1788, and its change to Cincinnati by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, is given in Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."

E. C. S., Westboro, Mo.: The 44th U. S. Volunteers is somewhere in Luzon, but we do not know exactly where. All mail for it, however, should be addressed to Manila, as it is forwarded from there to the regiment, wherever it may be.

H. E. W., Atlantic, Pa.: In a case of assault and battery occurring on an American vessel upon Lake Erie, the nearest United States court has jurisdiction. Those courts have jurisdiction on all navigable waters of the United States.

H. H. S., Walbridge, Ky.: The G. A. R. committee having in charge the project of a pension court, Commander Shaw and Gen. Sickles, are working steadily at it, and when their plans are matured will have a bill embodying them introduced in Congress.

H. D. S., Flushing, Mich.: As a general proposition, an island in an unnavigable river belongs to the owner of the adjacent land; but there are many points which might alter this. Such cases generally have to be settled by the courts, when there is a dispute as to ownership.

S. D., Nodaway, Iowa: At the close of the battle of Waterloo, as the French lines were breaking in retreat, a portion of the French Imperial Guard was surrounded and called upon to surrender. "The guard dies, it does not surrender," is the reply attributed to Gen. Cambronne; but it is doubtful if he or any one else said it. It is not believed to be historical.

SENATOR CLARK'S SON-IN-LAW TO BE

One of the most recently announced engagements is that of Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark, the youngest daughter of United States Senator Wm. A. Clark, of Montana, to Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, of this city, says the New York World. Miss Clark is pretty and blonde and a fine musician. She has lived with her sister, Mrs. Culver, of this city, wife of Dr. Everett M. Culver, ever since her mother died, three years ago. Dr. Morris, who has been a friend of Dr. Culver for sixteen years, was introduced by him to the charming young woman, who captured his heart. Dr. Morris is the son of J. Rutherford Morris of Manor House, Morris, N. Y. He is a descendant of Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, N. Y., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Morris was graduated from Bellevue hospital, and then became a physician in St. Luke's hospital. He was at one time a partner of Dr. Charles McBurney. Dr. Morris has practiced in the city for almost fifteen years. He and his bride intend to spend their honeymoon abroad.

MISS KATHERINE CLARK.

Spring Medicine

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in the Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. It is

Peculiar to Itself

A Snapshot, And After.

Jack St. Aubyn, attired in a faultless and spotless yachting suit, ran up the steps of the Casino at Newport, and approached a charming visaged girl and her father, who were seated on the broad piazza watching the people.

"Good morning, Miss VanNess," exclaimed the young man airily, by way of greeting. "Miss Coretta, have you any plans for the morning?"

"Yes, sir!" snapped the old gentleman, before his daughter could reply. "My daughter has made plans for the morning. She intends to spend it in a boat, with no other company but her own."

A quick crimson mounted to the young man's face, but turning to the speaker, he composedly replied: "Your daughter surely could find no more delightful company. Pardon my intrusion."

And with a graceful bow and a half-amused, half-questioning glance at the young lady, he strolled away.

On the following night Papa VanNess was in his element. He had arranged a little entertainment in the hotel drawing-room for the benefit of the family of a poor man who had been drowned in the surf. All the talent of the hotel was pressed into service. The program was to include vocal and instrumental music, recitations, legerdemain and what not?

The last number on the program promised to be the most interesting and amusing, for Mr. VanNess was to show a series of lantern slides, with the aid of an electrical stereopticon, of instantaneous photographs which he had taken. He called them "unique postures," and all were to be local hits.

The first view showed a well known villager, standing on the sea-wall, apparently in deep dejection, while his colossal wife was ostensibly chastising him with an umbrella. In the distance two young girls were laughingly gazing on the spectacle.

The second picture was that of the interior of a typical Newport cottage, evidently taken through a window, and revealed a prominent clergyman in the act of petting his dog. The third represented a New York belle in her bathing suit, being carried out of the surf in an exhausted condition by two male bathers.

"Here is one," said Mr. VanNess, as he adjusted the next view, "of a couple of turtle doves I caught spooning in a boat on the harbor yesterday. The distance from shore was so great that the figures came out very small on the plates, but the magnifying lens may help matters."

The picture was focused on the screen, and presently a storm of applause burst from the audience. With a gasp of horror and dismay Mr. VanNess turned off the electric current and fled from the scene.

* * * * *

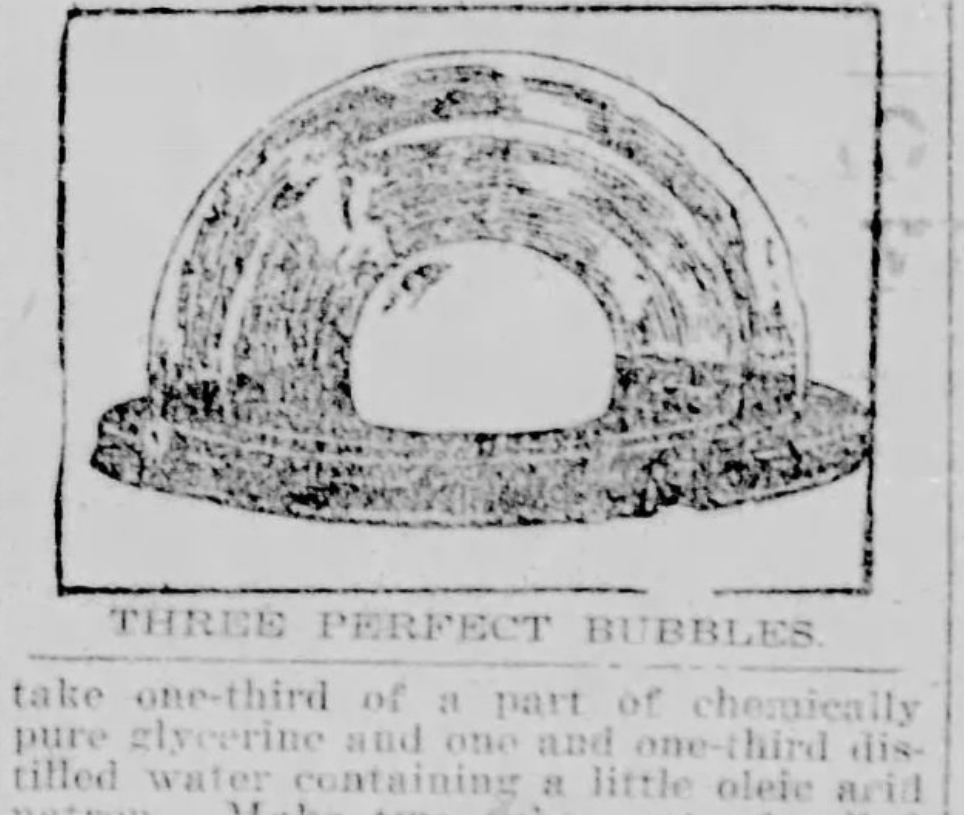
"You see," said Jack St. Aubyn to a friend the next day, "the old fellow took that way of announcing my engagement to his daughter, Coretta. Rather an odd idea, wasn't it?"—Chicago News.

MR. VANNESS TURNED OFF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT AND FLED.

—"Difficulties give way to diligence," and disease germs and blood humors disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken.

NEW TRICKS WITH SOAP BUBBLES

It is easy enough to blow three soap bubbles one inside of another. It is very simple when you know how, and here is the explanation of the trick. In the first place the important matter is to have the right kind of water to make good bubbles. Take some soap containing a large amount of glycerine, or better still, take one-third of a part of chemically pure glycerine and one and one-third distilled water containing a little oleic acid natron. Make two tubes out of rolled wrapping paper, covering the paper with mucilage on both sides before rolling it up. Let one tube be about an inch in diameter at the outer end and the other two inches. Whip the water so that it is soapy, and after a little experimenting, if soap is used, the proper consistency will be obtained, so that the bubbles stand well. Do not blow the bubbles in too warm a room, as the evaporation bursts them. Then cover a plate with a thin layer of the soapy water. Blow a bubble from the widest tube and lay it gently on the plate. Soak the other smaller tube in the soapy water, so that it is wet some distance from the outer end. Then very gently insert the tube and blow a bubble with it in the large bubble already on the plate, as in figure 1. Now you have two bubbles inside of one another. To make the third take a common clay pipe, wet it well on the outside in the soapy water, and then inserting it very gently into the inner of the other two bubbles, blow a bubble, not too large, and fill it with cigarette or sigar smoke through the pipe to make it more distinct. Release the bubble from the pipe end, withdraw the pipe and you have three bubbles miraculously inside of each other, or at least it seems miraculously to any one who does not know how it is done.



THREE PERFECT BUBBLES.

Municipal Guilt.

"Let us get down to facts! In the first place, you have only yourself to blame for this indigestion."

"No, doctor, I blame the city."

"The city? Was has it to do with it?"

"It put a homely policeman on our beat."

"And what has that to do with your indigestion?"

"Why, we couldn't keep a cook."—Chicago News.

A Week's Weakness.

Askit—You look pegged out.

Tellit—I am. I've been taking medicine for a week back.

Askit—For what?

Tellit—For a weak back.—Baltimore American.

Where Our Interest Is.

"How ever we may disagree, the majority of us Americans are genuinely patriotic."

"Oh, I don't know. I notice that most of us turn to the South African war news before we think of the Philippines."—Harper's Bazar.

PROTECTION FOR EVERY WOMAN IS FOUND IN Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

"I am the mother of four children," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "My first two babies were still-born, and I suffered every thing but death. My friends all thought I could never recover. I was reduced to 109 pounds. When I was three months along for my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until one day I happened to come across one of your little books and I read it through, and the next day I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of 'Pellets.' I improved so fast I continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 165 pounds."

"Favorite Prescription" makes Weak Women Strong, and Sick Women Well.

QUAINT OLD JUG OF SHAKESPEARE'S

The Shakespeare jug is one of the best authenticated relics of the poet, having an unbroken pedigree from his time to the present day. We know, at any rate, it was in the possession of Shakespeare's sister Joan, who had married a Mr. Hart. The jug had continued in the Hart family till Sarah, fifth in descent from Joan.

Sarah Hart, having fallen on misfortune, gave this jug, about 1787, in settlement of a considerable debt, to Mr. Richardson, a relative, whose wife, outliving him, willed the relic to her daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, who in turn devised it to her daughter.

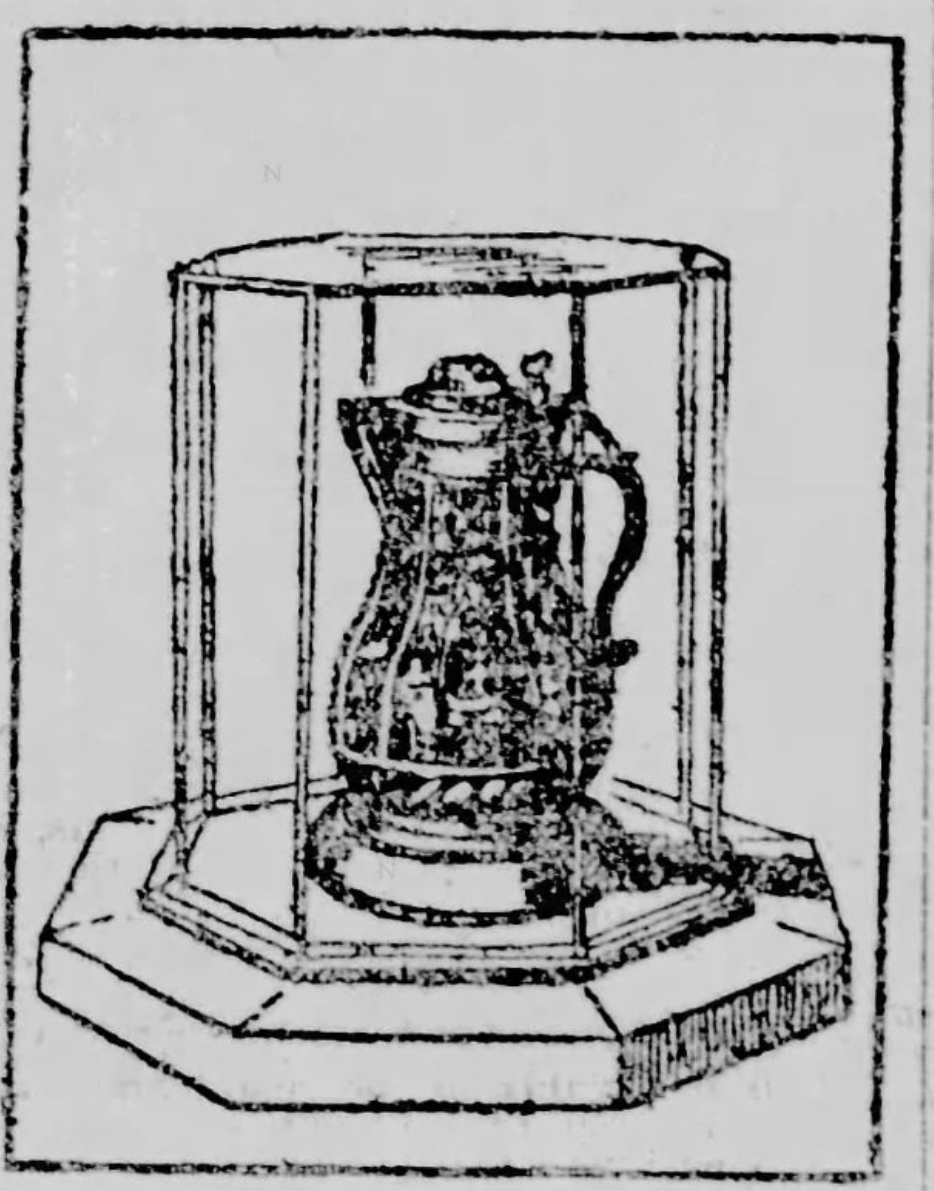
Miss Kingsbury having sold the jug in 1838 to Mr. Lees, of Tewkesbury, it remained in his collection till May, 1841, when it was bought under the hammer by Mrs. Mary Tuberville, of Charlton House, for £30.

On Mrs. Tuberville's death, at the sale of her effects, the jug was knocked down to Mrs. Fletcher, a descendant of the poet, who had bid in vain at the '41 sale, for the sum of 19 guineas.

From Mrs. Fletcher it passed to the late Mr. Restell, and at Christie's recently fell to a well-known Holborn bookseller, for the sum of £155, in whose sanctum it now reposes prior to a fresh round of journeyings and ownerships.

The jug is of cream-colored earthenware, about nine inches high and sixteen inches round its largest girth, somewhat the shape of a hot-water jug. It is divided vertically into eight compartments, decorated with mythological subjects in bold relief, Juno, Jupiter, Diana, Mercury, Mars, etc.

A silver lid and rim were added in the early years of 1800, to keep out the dust and preserve the interior. The jug is now inclosed in an hexagonal glass case, over which, when not on exhibition, is placed a wooden cover, in the Gothic style, carved in compartments, with figures from the poet's plays.—The Spear.



THE SHAKESPEARE JUG.

THE MASTIFF AND THE MOUSE

This unique picture is from a snapshot published in the Strand, and is another instance of remarkable animal friendship. The mouse, it seems, enjoys frequent romps over the big St. Bernard's back, and occasionally toboggans down his nose.—New York Mail and Express.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Taking His Measure.

"No," said the practical politician, "we don't want him figuring in the campaign."

"But he is exceedingly well informed."

"I doubt it. He has put in all his time studying the tariff and finance and the United States constitution. He doesn't know anything about politics."—Washington Star.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure by local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Johnson Grass.

J. E. B. Tennessee: Johnson grass (sorghum halepense, means grass) is a native of northern Africa and the country about the Mediterranean sea. It was introduced into this country more than 60 years ago, and has attracted much attention in the southern states. The name Johnson grass originated in Alabama, from William Johnson, who introduced it in that state from South Carolina in 1840. It seeds abundantly. It is best adapted to warm climates, and does well on dry soils. It is often recommended for cultivation in the north, but then it grows much smaller than in the south. Severe winters kill it. Its chief value is for hay. It stands drought well, and if cut early is of good quality. Several cuttings may be made in a season. If cutting is delayed until the stocks are well grown the hay is coarse and stock will not eat it. The seed must be sown when the soil is warm, and not too dry. Failures occur when sown too early. Thin seeding gives a heavier yield and a better quality of hay. From one to two bushels are generally sown to the acre. If the stand is not good, allow the crop to go to seed the first year, after which the vacant places will be found to be self seeded. In most localities it is best to plow the ground set in Johnson grass about every third year, as after that time the stocks become matted near the surface, and the crop is affected by drought. Plowing causes it to grow more thickly and vigorously. It is hard to eradicate. Care should be taken not to introduce it in fields intended for cultivation. It spreads rapidly. The grass is not well adapted to pasture, and close pasturing is one of the means to get rid of it. Hogs eat the subterranean stems vigorously, and if allowed to run on it it will be eradicated. Fall plowing so as to expose it to the frost will rid the land of it. In the south this is only partially successful. It is considered by many a pest, while others think it a blessing.

Rubs Mane and Tail.

L. S., Virginia: Oil the parts affected with sweet oil. After this is on for two hours, wash off with warm water and soap. Dry well and apply this: Sulphur, 2 ozs.; sweet oil, 3 ozs.; turpentine, 1 oz. Mix well. Wash off with soap and warm water every other day until three applications have been made. The stall must be thoroughly cleaned. Examine droppings for pin worms.

Pig Has Rheumatism.

E. McK., Pennsylvania:—Give your pig 1 oz. Epsom salts in bran slops, and repeat the dose after two days if it is in weight over 100 pounds. Rub its breast and joints with mustard water of the consistency of thick cream. A pig with rheumatism will not at all times recover under any treatment. If fat, the better way will be to send it to the butcher. It must be kept warm, and out of the way of draughts of air, if recovery is to be reached.

Pig Very Lame—Cannot Stand.

G. M., North Carolina:—If your pig weighs over 100 pounds, give it 1 oz. Epsom salts in bran slops, and repeat after two days' time. If the pig is in weight less than 100 pounds, give less of the salts. Rub the joints with turpentine, and also rub a tablespoonful of the turpentine on small of back. Keep the pig dry and warm, and out of draughts of air.

Barrenness or Sterility.

D. C., Kansas:—There are many causes for sterility in mares, among them imperfect development of the ovary and non-maturation of ova, cystic or other tumors of the ovary; catarrh of the womb; nervous irritability; high condition (plethora) with profuse secretion and excitement; poor condition; overwork; chronic debilitating disease; closure of the neck of the womb, temporarily by spasm, or permanently by inflammation and induration, and other causes. You should call a veterinarian to investigate the cause; sterility may be due to the stallion. Regarding asafoetida, it is a diffusible stimulant, carminative, vermifuge and appetizer. The dose for a horse is 2 drachms; of rosin the dose is ½ oz. To be used as required. Buckthorn is of a genus of plants of many species. The common purging buckthorn does not possess any greater virtue than any other cathartic.

Grape Culture.

Mrs. R. McQ., New Hampshire: Grapes are easily grown from cuttings: "For outdoor growth," says Green in his book, Fruit Culture, "the cuttings should be made late in the fall, or in the early spring. They should be cut from well ripened wood of the new growth, and should be made about a foot in length, including two eyes, one near each seed. If the wood is short jointed, more eyes may be used, but in no case should a cutting be used with less than two. When cut they should be tied in bunches of 50, with the butts all one way, and should be protected from the weather until time of planting. The safest plan to do this, is to bury in the ground in a well drained soil, below the reach of frost, or they may be packed in very slightly moistened sawdust in sand, in boxes in a dry cellar. In the spring, when the weather becomes sufficiently settled, they may be taken up and planted in good garden soil, previously well prepared. In planting make a trench with the plow or spade ten inches deep. Place the cuttings in a trench at a slight angle, and from eight to twelve inches apart, close against the side, and with the top bud just even with the surface. Then fill in a few inches of earth at the bottom, and press tightly with the foot, continuing the pressure with less pressure to the top. Level and smooth, and the work is done. In a favorable season and with fore-growing sorts, nineteen-twentieths of them will grow, and with proper tillage will become good plants. The only cultivation will be to keep the weeds down with the hoe, and the ground mellow and moist. If not intended for sale, or transplanting the next season, they may remain another year. Otherwise, they should be taken up in the fall, and stored in a cellar during the winter, packed in earth or sand. In transplanting the top should be cut back to two buds, and the roots shortened in to 15 or 20 inches." In preparing the soil, as reasonable a method as any is to subsoil and drain and give good depth of culture. Grapes will grow on any soil suited to corn or potatoes. The ground must be well pulverized. A good sprinkling of lime harrowed in is good. Transplanting may be done in either spring or fall according to latitude. It would be better in your climate to transplant in the spring, as early as the frost leaves the ground. Vineyardists plant in rows eight feet apart and eight feet in the row. Vines are mostly planted with stakes for support, although they may be trained to run on wires, or in any direction required. The Delaware and Catawba grape may do with five or six feet apart and six in the row.

Mare Troubled With Strangles.

A. P. A., Kansas: Your mare has a disease called strangles. You made a mistake by opening the swelling before it "pointed" or fluctuated. You should have kept poulticing it with linseed meal for a week, if necessary, and if at the end of that time there was no soft place it would have been proper to have painted the swelling with iodine, 1 drachm; iodide of potash, 2 drachms; lard, 2 ozs. At times this disease may manifest itself in an animal for many weeks before it fully develops. In this case it is called breeding strangles. Cutting with a knife before the lump fluctuates may result in blood poisoning and death. You should begin again with warm linseed poultices, and apply them for four or five days, washing off at least once a day with water as hot as the hand will bear. Then rub the part with tincture of iodine once a day. Give this tonic: Tincture of iron, 1 oz.; tincture of gentian, 1 oz.; water, 10 ozs. Give two tablespoonfuls three times a day. If the bowels do not work properly, while giving the tonic, give bran mashes, but do not give any purgative medicine. You seem to have a bad case on your hands. Keep the mare in a warm place, away from draughts of air.

Cows Seem To Be Paralyzed.

T. M. R., Pennsylvania: The cause of the weakness of the legs and death in your cows cannot be explained by the editor, as it would take a thorough personal examination of the cattle, their feed and surroundings. Does there seem to be pain in the tendons of the legs or joints? If so, it may be rheumatism. Rheumatism will extend to the chest, and settles in the pleura, heart, etc., and sometimes causes death. Examine the stable to see if the drainage is perfect. Dampness is a fruitful cause of the disease. Change the feed of the cows. Let it be of the best. Examine the fodder, as there may be something in it to cause disease. Have a veterinary examine your cows for tuberculosis. It will not do to give medicine if, as you say, your cows are near calving time.

Received.

From the United States Department of Agriculture: Progress and Experiments in Forage Crops and Range Improvement at Abilene, Texas.—Monthly list of publications.—Cowpeas and Corn for Silage and Fodder.—Egyptian Cotton in the United States.—The Farmers' Interest in Good Seed. By A. J. Peters, in charge of the pure seed investigation, division of botany.

From New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station: Experiments with Muskmelons. By F. Wm. Rane.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Incubators and Tired Women.

Editor Blade Farmstead: Tired, careworn women, your pleasures in life are but few. All work from morning till night, with no pay, not even love from the person you promised to obey. Yes, a slave. In my work as your agent I found them, and their name was legion. "He's not here; he don't let me have the money from the sale of eggs, chickens or butter." Well, the pigs and cows were better cared for than the wife, seemingly. No wonder times are hard. No wonder the mortgage on the farm is foreclosed.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand." A business house where the partners all pull in different ways will go down. Harmony in the home is one of God's greatest blessings. Love in one hand, riches come in the other. Without this love of God in your heart toward your family, you cannot succeed, try as you may. Mr. Man, turn over a new leaf; take your wife into partnership. a financier. The chances are she'll beat you. Fence in an acre of ground with a chicken fence; get her some good chickens. She will clear more money, year by year, than you will from twenty acres of wheat. Get her an incubator. Often they will pay for themselves the first hatch. This article is not written in the interest of any manufacturer of incubators, but should it fall into the hands of such, it will pay him to place an "ad" in The Blade. There are incubators manufactured that are not worth house room, and are only made to sell. One hundred pounds of poultry can be produced at a less cost than 100 pounds of pork, with right management. With the pork you can get anywhere from 3¼ cents per pound to 4¾. With the poultry, for capons, from 10 to 18 cents per pound. Young chickens and old hens will range from 5½ to 18 cents per pound, and cash at your door at any time. The old hens are better than a note at interest, as they don't stop for Sunday or rainy days. Gathering eggs is like picking money from bushes, as I used to read about. A good hen will lay at least 220 eggs in a year—more than five times her value. I have studied the hen question more than ever the past year. I sowed a field to wheat close to my chicken yard. When the wheat got up, I noticed the chickens all over it, from one end to the other, scratching away. Now I got somewhat disgusted with that kind of work, but concluded to see what the chickens were after, and found they did not care for the green wheat, but they were after the Hessian fly maggot in the root of the wheat plant. Our old hens are better than 40 tomcats if a mouse should happen to stick his head out of his hole. An old hen is ready for him. Of two things in the way of food, the hen prefers the mouse to corn.

I have a friend in England. He told me of a large farm there that was rented for cash rent. No living man could farm it, pay the rent and live by raising crops; the rent was so high. The farm was divided into ten-acre fields. On every corner of each ten acres there was a poultry house built on wheels. These houses were moved around as occasion demanded. The poultry got their living from the insect life and scattered grain; the droppings were all left on the field. This man made twice over what the rent cost him from the poultry alone. His other crops were clear gain.

The birds that have kept down insect life have been destroyed to a great extent in the United States. Their place must be supplied. The Hessian fly, grasshoppers, turkeys and chickens cannot exist in the same field. It has been tried, to the disgust of the former. The flies and grasshoppers have to emigrate. If they don't they are "gone goslings" sure. I have killed prairie chickens and plovers in the west that never had a grain of corn, and they were as fat as butter. The quail lives the most of the year on what it catches. In Union, Champaign and Madison counties, Ohio, twenty years ago, there were fed thousands of sheep on shock corn. A great deal of shelled corn was scattered on the ground. The wild pigeons gathered there from the four quarters of the earth to pick up this corn. The pigeons were killed and shipped by the barrel. A few dollars invested in poultry at this time would have made dollars in the farmers' pockets. The object of this article is to help people who cannot make both ends meet. They are hoeing a row, but to their disadvantage. There are thousands of families who will hardly allow a chicken a roosting place. Such people stand in their own light and against their best interests.—W. M. Woodworth, Sycamore, Ind.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

His Apprehension.

"I hope Henrietta doesn't find out about it," said Mr. Meekton.

"About what?"

"The way Mrs. Kruger stays right home and attends to plain housework and let's her husband run the republic. If she knew about it she'd start for South Africa to-morrow. Every time the Boers lost a kopje she'd walk up to Oom Paul and say 'there, I told you so.'"—Washington Star.

From Appearances.

Ida—They say last summer she gave every man on the beach the mitten.

May—Who is her father?

Ida—Flintman, the hardware manufacturer. Why do you ask?

May—I thought perhaps he was a glove manufacturer.

Got What He Asked For.

Irate Customer—Look here. I've been swindled. When I bought this collar button of you last week I asked for something in gold, and you have given me this miserable plated affair.

Rhinestone—Vell, vat for you make a gomblaint? Dot button vas in gold ven you pought it.—Chicago News.

A Big Drop in Bicycles.

A happy surprise is in store for all bicycle riders, for several makers of well-known high grade bicycles, as well as some makers of cheaper grades, have placed their entire output in the hands of one house, to be sold direct to the riders everywhere at the lowest prices ever known. For special prices, that will be lower than bicycles were ever before advertised or sold at, and for a free trial and pay after received offer, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago Illinois.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 628 F St., Wash., D.C. Advice as to patentability and inventors' Guide free. Mention Blade.

PATENTS Walton & Co., Att'ys, Washington, D.C. Late Examiners U. S. Patent Office. Book and Information free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STARK TREES PAY best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. We PAY CASH WEEKLY and want MORE HOME & traveling salesmen. STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

You Dye in 30 minutes [illegible] FRENCH DYE CO., Box 476, VASSAR, MICH.

$34 BUILT for SERVICE We Ship Direct to the User at Lowest Wholesale Prices [illegible] CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158 W. VanBuren St., B-56, Chicago

WE SELL BUGGIES SURREYS, CARRIAGES, LIGHT and HEAVY WAGONS, [illegible] SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

BICYCLES FOR EVERYBODY NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. [illegible] $14.85 [illegible] $7.00 [illegible] CASH BUYERS' UNION, 162 W. Van Buren St., B-56, Chicago, Ills.

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.00 [illegible] World Mfg. Co., 57 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O. [We recommend above firm as reliable—Editor.]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS [illegible] MONEY

PERMANENT employment summer and winter. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

Ladies [illegible] Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. [illegible] The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N.Y.

MAKE A TEST FOR YOURSELF. [illegible] FRANK J. WRAY, M. D., [illegible] Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CURES SYPHILIS [illegible] Wayne, Ind. [illegible]

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison [illegible] HERBALIS COMPOUND [illegible] Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

BLOOD POISON Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., [illegible] 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

A BAD MUDDLE.

"Sir," said the poet to the editor, "I have a grievance," and he breathed hard.

"The grievance committee is in session," said the editor with a wan smile. "State your point."

"Well, sir, in my lines to 'Music' in your Sunday edition, [illegible]"

[illegible]

"Pan! Pan! The world's earliest musician."

"Don't think I ever met him."

[illegible]

"Not as your proofreader [illegible]"

[illegible]

"That's really beautiful."

[illegible]

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 120 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; *Salzer says so.* Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's **Great Million Dollar Potato,** all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes

35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. H: 424

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Just at the present time anything authoritative concerning Nicaragua and the proposed canal is of decided interest to the people of the United States. The Harper's have issued a volume by William E. Simmons, under the title, The Nicaragua Canal, which gives much general information that will be welcomed by the public.

The history of "the great waterway" from its first inception up to its present status is given at length. The idea is not a new one, for, in reality, it was to search for a western passage to the Indies that led Columbus to make his voyage of discovery. During the years since then, the project of a great canal has been agitated, and in this century has brought the movement forward until little doubt remains as to its ultimate result.

Several chapters are devoted to the character of the contemplated route, the country it must traverse, the people it will be concerned with. Perhaps the most interesting is the one devoted to the archaelogy of Nicaragua, the remains of its ancient temples, its stone monuments, its sculpture and pottery.

Of course the benefits to be derived from such a canal as contemplated is not questioned. A map in the front of the volume shows it route from one shore to the other. There are also numerous illustrations which add to the interest of the book.

Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

A volume which should attract more than ordinary attention from the seeker after philosophical truth, is one found upon the year's list of the Scribner publications. It is entitled Essay on the Bases of the Mystic Knowledge, and its author is the French scholar and thinker, E. Recejac. In the very beginning he takes the ground that mysticism is a real thing, "an experience distinct from what we understand by the word 'knowing,' but introducing something new into the consciousness." To discuss the ways in which this is done is his object.

Bases of the Mystic Knowledge will be found most interesting to the thoughtful student who is looking to find philosophy, science and religion the same in essence and harmoniously related in the law of manifestation.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York are the publishers.

A book of discussions regarding the track of personal influence upon society, comes from the pen of John Jay Chapman, who entitles his work, Practical Agitation. The first three chapters are devoted to the consideration of political reform under the headings, Election Time, Between Election, and The Masses. The fourth chapter is named Literature and contains some rather severe criticisms of modern journalism which the writer states, "is a region of letters, where all the factors for truth are at a special and peculiar discount." The remaining chapters are set forth under the title, Principles, and are a summing up of the discussions by which they were preceded.

Mr. Chapman is a brilliant writer, an enthusiast for humanity, a foe of corruption, and his book contains much that is instructive and suggestive in spreading the spirit of truth abroad among the people.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

With the object of explaining the real grievances of the Boer government against the wrong doings of their oppressors, C. W. Van der Hooght, has prepared The Story of the Boers, which is narrated by their own leaders and published by the authority of the South African Republics.

The volume is a revised and enlarged edition of a work which appeared in pamphlet form under the title of A Century of Injustice, this later book including the text of the official dispatches and proclamations, together with much interesting matter never before published.

There are also portraits of the Boer leaders, together with views from many of their cities and the book is devoted entirely to a recital of the history of the Afrikanders and the causes which led up to the present war. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Woman Beautiful is further described upon the title page of the volume bearing this significant name as a practical treatise on the development and preservation of woman's health and beauty, and the principles of taste and dress. The author, Ella Adela Fletcher, undertook no inconsiderable task as may be seen if she designed to accomplish it exhaustively, which she appears to have done.

The volume is handsomely printed and bound by W. M. Young & Co., 38 Murray street, New York City.

A novel with a manifest purpose is one entitled Questions of Consicence, by Antoinette Van Hoesen, that purpose being to show the evils of present conditions and the possibility of their being made better through a knowledge of the "few great laws that unlock all the doors" of life.

The plot is loosely constructed, so much so at times as to make it a question of why certain people and incidents are introduced at all. Evidently the author is not accustomed to long story writing. There is a little of spiritualism brought in when Agatha has the meaning of certain past and coming events explained to her; and something of mental science when Dr. Dennison treats both mind and body. Agatha is made to show that upon the acceptance of what she calls the scientific facts of religion by the masses, hinges the well-being of their future.

The volume comes from the press of George M. Hill Company, Chicago.

A "rattling" good story, thoroughly up-to-date, and purely American, is The Stateroom Opposite, Arthur Henry Vesey's latest literary effort. The tale opens with the dismissal of a reporter from the staff of a New York newspaper owing to a temporary lameness which had disabled him for the time being. After receiving his discharge he wandered down to the wharves where an ocean liner was on the eve of departure. By a series of unlooked for circumstances he finds himself provided with funds and aboard a steamer bound for England, without an idea of the task he is to accomplish, beyond the fact that the details of an important story for one of the great dailies are to be collected and cabled to the home office.

The story is well written, crowded with incident, and goes with a spirited dash and never flagging interest, while the mystery of the plot is skilfully concealed until Mr. Vesey is ready to admit the reader into the secret.

In short, the tale is a clever and diverting piece of work, original in thought and well executed.

G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

Written in a quaint, old-fashioned style is the novel called Enoch Willoughby, by James A. Wickersham.

"You probably would not find one of the Willoughbys who did not have something peculiar about him. This peculiarity used to be spoken of as 'queer;' and the Willoughby 'queer,' in all branches of the family, was a term in common use."

Thus begins the writer on the opening page of the story and then he proceeds to give the history of the various branches of the "queer" Willoughbys, who were Ohio Quakers. The individual traits of John, James, Mary, Emily and Jane are dilated upon, but finally one particular scion of the house, designated as Enoch, is selected as the principal figure in the narrative which follows.

For the most part the novel is just a plain tale of plain individuals, whose distinguishing qualities lie in their Spritualistic belief and practices, though in reality, Enoch is the only one who is a consistent and firm believer. There is no intricate plot; no attempt at fine descriptive writing; in short, the book is an unpretentious history of an unassuming family who are subjected to petty persecution for straying from the religion of their fathers. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A. W. Marchmont's latest book, The Greatest Gift, opens with a tragedy. A man who has just come into a fortune hastens home to inform his wife of the good news and is met with the tidings that she has suddenly become insane and in a paroxysm of madness has thrown their only child out of the window.

The woman dies soon after, but the son lives to grow up deformed both in mind and body. His one absorbing passion is love for his Cousin Margery, who, though caring for another man, finally consents to marry the cripple out of gratitude to her uncle who has befriended her, together with her sister and brother. From this unnatural state of things it is the purpose of the story to rescue the heroine.

The work does not belong to a high grade of literature, but there is enough love, tragedy and mystery to satisfy the most exacting reader of sensational tales. F. M. Buckles & Co., New York.

The Veil Withdrawn, a story of crime and its detection, by Berton J. Maddox, is without question a truly remarkable book. The theme is the search for the murderer of an attorney, Worthington, who was mysteriously shot in his library. The action takes place in a "grand" house, and the heroine is a "Modern Venus, an imposing, unassuming, and accomplished young lady, who scrupulously avoids all affectation by the addition of superfluous toggery," she also plays "pieces" on the piano.

In the publisher's review it is stated: "The finale of the story is extremely clever and unlike anything else ever written, and the work is certain to be ranked as unique and prominent among the new books."

Unique and unlike anything ever written before it is without doubt, and the writer in his use of adjectives and construction of sentences is a veritable literary "wonder."

Published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

Books Received.

From Life Publishing company, New York city:

Barbara Frietchie. By Clyde Fitch. 25 cents.

From the Jewish Chautaqua Society, Philadelphia:

The Chautauqua System of Education. Course Book, Part 4. By Maurice H. Harris, A. M.

From the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia:

Under the Eagle's Wing. By Sara Miller.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Prelude and the Play. By Rufus Mann. $1.50.

From the Alliance Publishing company, New York:

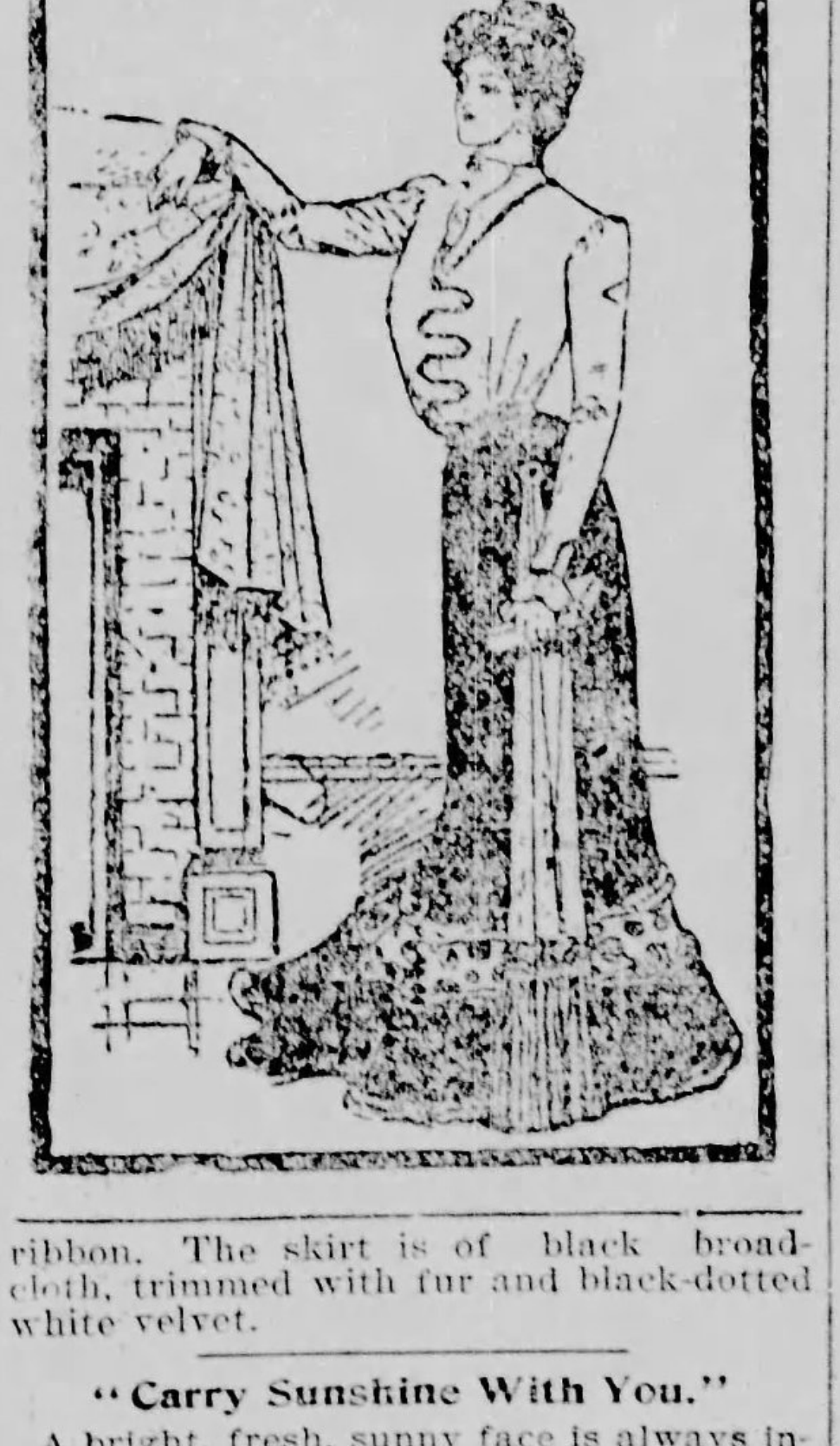
Rip Van Fossil. By Fred Deem. 10 cents.

From the Civic Federation of Chicago:

Chicago Conference on Trusts. Speeches, etc. Held September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1899.

PRETTY BODICE IN FRENCH FLANNEL

Here is a bodice in pale rose French flannel, with rows of stitching in velvet ribbon. The skirt is of black broadcloth, trimmed with fur and black-dotted white velvet.



"Carry Sunshine With You."

A bright, fresh, sunny face is always inspiring, and it always denotes good health as well as a happy heart. Many faces that were once overcast with gloom have been made bright and sunny by Hood's Sarsaparilla which cures all dyspeptic symptoms, strengthens the nerves and tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills, the non-irritating cathartic. Sold by all druggists.

They Were On.

The ancient lady clerk, whose term of departmental service began, not with the era of the Hyksos Kings of Egypt, but with the beginning of the regime of the lamented General Spinner, had just stooped behind her desk-screen the other afternoon to dab her nose with a chamois skin powder rag—preparatory to a one-minute-to-4-departure—when the new male stenographer, who was audibly checking off an account for one of the auditors, sang out:

"Flour—two hundred weight!"

"Insulting creature!" muttered the ancient lady clerk, hastily restoring the powder rag to its receptacle, and then all of the subdued ancient male clerks in the room sniggered in a way that was real rude, to say the least.—Washington Post.

A Sympathetic Comment.

"Emperor William wants his salary raised to $10,000,000."

"Can you blame him, with butter at 28 cents?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Nothing in the Wide World

has such a record for absolutely curing female ills and kidney troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Medicines that are advertised to cure everything cannot be specifics for anything.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will not cure every kind of illness that may afflict men, women and children, but proof is monumental that it will and does cure all the ills peculiar to women.

This is a fact indisputable and can be verified by more than a million women.

If you are sick don't experiment, take the medicine that has the record of the largest number of cures.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

BIG FOOD SUPPLY OF THE BOERS

It has been conclusively shown by the military equipment of the Boers of South Africa that a war with England has long been regarded by them as inevitable. This conclusion is further proven by the revelations recently made of their immense supply of food and food products stored away in the warehouses of the two republics. Some data on the subject are contained in a pamphlet just issued from the United States department of Agriculture. This publication only brings the matter down to June 30, 1898, but the figures in it show that the Boers began their preparations as far back as 1896.

In the figures given showing the distribution of agricultural exports from this country, nothing is reported relating directly to the Transvaal. The exports are credited to British Africa and Portuguese Africa, these containing the sea ports through which the stuff for the Transvaal and the Orange Free State passes.

Canned beef is a representative article. The figures, in pounds, shipped to British Africa for five years are as follows: 1894, 86,193; 1895, 1,371,764; 1896, 3,019,493; 1897, 5,319,302, and 1898, 4,122,457.

The shipments of the same staple to Portuguese Africa show even greater disparity between the earlier and later shipments, thus: 1894, 96; 1895, none; 1896, 457,570; 1897, 791,230; and 1898, 838,797.

Then salted, or pickled beef may be considered. To Portuguese Africa the shipments were small, but from nothing in 1894 they increased to 26,200 pounds in 1897, and over 20,000 in 1898. British Africa, however, took from us the following quantities, in pounds, during the five years, inclusive of 1894-98, respectively: 202,226, 178,195, 143,650, 371,800 and 579,800.

Bacon to British Africa jumped from nothing in 1894 to 35,477 pounds in 1897, and hams from 11,816 in 1894 to 135,169 pounds in 1898. Shipments to Portuguese Africa of hams jumped from nothing during the first four years to 53,666 pounds in 1898.

Salted or pickled pork sent to British Africa ranged from as low as 48,565 in 1895 up to 113,300 pounds in 1897. Little of the article went to or by way of Portuguese Africa.

The figures for lard are much larger, thus: British Africa, for five years respectively, 289,024, 291,209, 446,663, 1,192,306 and 1,709,293. Portuguese Africa, 1,600, ——, 64,917, 116,750 and 189,912.

Lard oil is another large item for British Africa. It increased from 165,143 gallons in 1894 to 300,744 gallons in 1897.

These are the significant figures for corn in bushels: British Africa, for five years respectively, 1,000, 570, 2,331,069, 1,485,897, 233,274. Portuguese Africa, 62, 3, 154,052, 307,595, 90,982.

Cornmeal sent to British Africa jumped from 25 barrels in 1895 to 77,941 in 1898.

No oatmeal was sent to British Africa in 1894 and 1895. The following years, 1896, 1897 and 1898, show the following figures in pounds respectively: 29,850, 403,952 and 667,798.

Rye sent to the ports of British Africa amounted to only 9,329 bushels in 1896. The next year the figures were 95,264.

Then follows amazing figures for wheat. British Africa took only 47,794 bushels in 1894, but the following year she took 2,296,374, and the two succeedings years repectively 2,524,094 and 2,823,863. For Portuguese Africa there was no shipments in 1894-95, and only 1,971 in 1896. But in 1897 the amounted to 837,665 and in 1898 to 2,358,515 bushels.

Wheat flour to British Africa jumped from 9,674 barrels in 1895 to 195,163 barrels in 1896 and 259,305 barrels in 1898.

British Africa took 220 bushels of beans and peas in 1895. The next year 19,426 bushels were shipped, and in 1897 36,173, the quantity of the following year being 24,631.

Portuguese Africa, which had taken none the previous years, took 1,696 bushels in 1897.

In Literary Boston.

Scene: The rooms of the Boston Authors' club.

Miss T. Remont—I'm so much grieved to think I didn't see the latest tint in stationery before I selected my spring stockings.

Miss R. E. Vere-Hush, dear, not so loud. And why do you regret what you say you regret?

Miss T. Remont—Because it's such a very different blue!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Acme of Happiness.

"Oh, but I do love to go shopping," said the maid of some 37 summers—more or less, "especially when there is a bargain sale."

"Huh!" growled the old bachelor, "I fail to see any fun in getting in a crowd and being nearly squeezed to death."

"That's just what I enjoy most," replied the romantic maiden, as she coyly hid her glowing face behind her fan.—Chicago News.

Unwise Woman.

He—I know a man who would be willing to give a thousand dollars to hear you sing.

She—Totally deaf, I presume?

He—Yes. And after he had heard you he would give another thousand dollars to be deaf again, I imagine.

This fable for ladies teaches that the easiest way to irritate the gentleman to whom you may be married is to guess his jokes in advance.—Indianapolis Press.

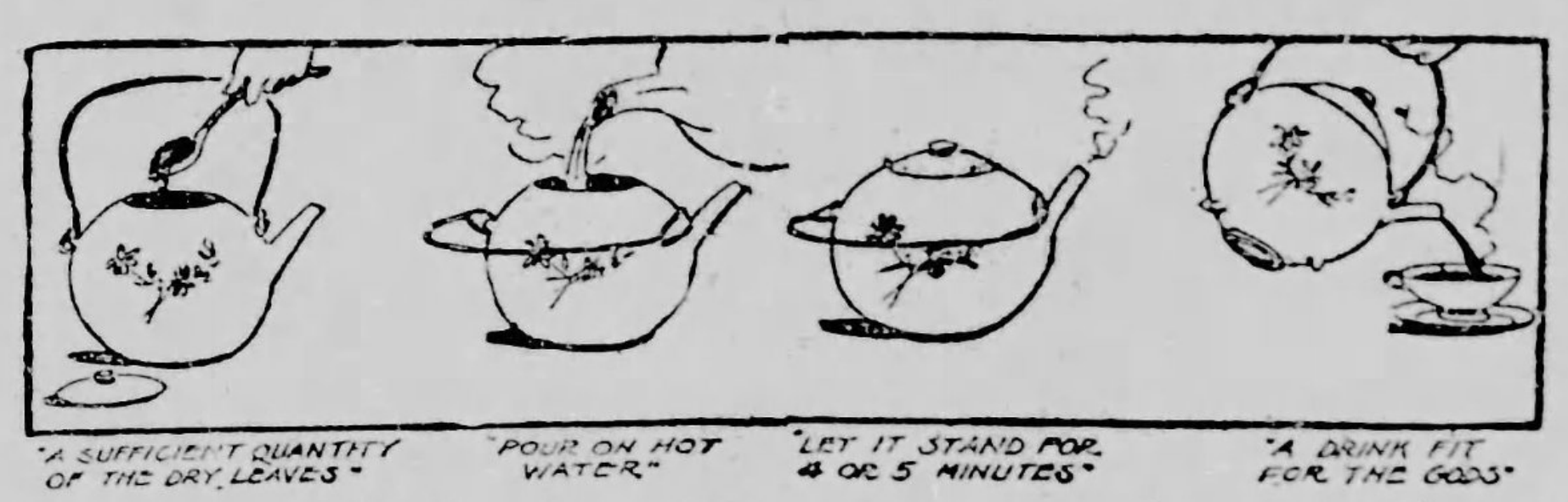
Doomed to Lonesomeness.

Dick—Isn't Allwright an awfully good sort?

Tom—Yes. He amounts to a paradox, he is such a square all-round man.

THE LATEST EASTER STYLES.

HOW TO BREW AND DRINK TEA


"A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF THE DRY LEAVES"
"POUR ON HOT WATER"
"LET IT STAND FOR 4 OR 5 MINUTES"
"A DRINK FIT FOR THE GODS"

His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Minister from China, who made a witty speech at the dinner of the tea experts dictated for the New York World readers the following rules—the Chinese rules—for brewing tea:

"To get down to the basic principles of tea-brewing and tea-drinking as practiced in China you must realize that at home we do not drink tea on stated occasions or only at meals, as you do here. With us tea is the national beverage. I might also say speaking to an American, that tea is the ice water of China. Instead of the silver water coler, which constitutes an almost invariable ornament of your dining rooms, you will find everywhere in China the teapot. Whenever we are thirsty we have recourse to the teapot instead of the cooler.

"Let us consider first the teapot itself. It is invariably of porcelain and varies in style, cost and dimensions in accordance with the taste, wealth and size of the family possessing it. It is, as you say, constantly 'in commission.' In the morning a sufficient quantity of the dry tea leaves is placed in it and on this is poured hot water. Let this infusion stand for a few minutes—say four or five—and you have what we, I think rightly, regard as a drink fit for the gods.

"It is always ready. Whenever the pot needs replenishing all we have to do is to add a little more tea and a little more water. There is no hard and fast rule as to the proportions of tea and water, or as to the character of tea itself. It is all a matter of individual taste. We use black or green tea and have it either weak or strong, just as our tastes direct.

"We never drink it boiling hot, as is done in America and England, but at a moderate degree of warmth. To maintain this desirable temperature it is customary to cover the teapot with a sort of bag padded with cotton and lined with silk. A similar arrangement is often used in England and is there known as a "cozy."

"This is the usual family manner of preparing and drinking tea in China, but when visitors come courtesy demands that we should be a little more cermonious. Then we have the tea brewed in individual cups, covered with dainty lids in order to retain the heat and aroma. As a matter of course, tea is always thus offered a visitor the moment he enters a house.

"The family teapot is simply emptied and replenished every morning, and not scoured inside, as that would rob the vessel of its delicate aroma. In this way an old teapot acquires a degree of fragrance that is analogous to the seasoning of a pipe that has long been in use.

"We should regard with horror the suggestion that we should add anything to the contents of our teapots beyond hot water and tea," said the minister with a visible shudder. "Imagine putting rum in tea, as I am told is sometimes done here, and is said to be a common practice in Russia! A cultured taste revolts from the thought. The idea of milk and sugar is almost as bad.

"Just one more hint regarding tea and I am done," said Minister Wu. "Remember that while there are expensive teas and cheap teas, there are no really bad teas except those that have been adulterated with deleterious ingredients, and this very adulteration is practiced solely to meet the taste, or lack of taste, of consumers who persist in so spoiling their tea by the addition of such adulterants as rum and milk and sugar. If only they would drink their tea pure, as nature intended it to be drunk, they would instantly detect any attempt at adulteration and that would be the end of the importation of impure teas."

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL COMPANY INCORPORATED

Trenton, N. J., April 3.—The Inter-Oceanic Canal company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital of $100,000,000. The company is authorized to construct, own and operate a maritime canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory of Nicaragua or any other territory in Central or South America. The incorporators are William B. Crowell, Levi B. Gillchrist, James M. Rooney, James K. Traymer, George W. Bell, Charles H. Cadley and Richard W. Purcell, all of whose postoffice addresses are given as Jersey City. The incidental powers conferred upon the company under its articles of incorporation are the right to acquire concessions from any government to construct, own and operate railroads, telegraph, telephone, cable and steamship lines, to supply water to towns for irrigation, motive power and other purposes.

It is provided that the annual meeting of the company shall be held in Jersey City on the first Tuesday in May. The directors are empowed to fix the amount of working capital, to issue bonds and mortgages and to determine when and where and under what conditions the books of the company shall be opened for inspection. Five directors are provided for, and those in office may at any time increase or decrease this number, and may appoint an executive committee of three or more with whatever power the board of directors may confer on it.

The Polite Professor.

The palm for absent-mindedness should be accorded to a learned German professor. One day he noticed his wife placing a bunch of flowers on his desk. "What do they mean?" he asked.

"Why," she exclaimed, "don't you know that this is the anniversary of your marriage?"

"Ah, indeed—is it?" said the professor politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes round and I will return your attention in kind."—Collier's Weekly.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Short Arm Conductors.

The regular passenger was standing on the rear platform, in conversation with the street car conductor.

"Whatever became of Smith, who used to run on this line?" he asked the knight of the bell cord.

"Oh, he got fired."

"That so? What was the matter?"

"His right arm was too short, I think."

"Ah, yes, I see. Couldn't help the ladies on and off the car."

"No, it wasn't that so much as he couldn't reach to the register rope."—Memphis Scimitar.

An Adage Applied.

Out of sight out of mind we are told,
And to it I can not be blind,
For Mabel is quite out of sight
And I am quite out of my mind.

THE GOLFING GIRL.

She is such a chic creation,
Dimpled face smiles her elation,
And her costume would be envied by a duchess or a queen;
Plaid garbed curves—all animation,
And her fund of information
Would befit the golfing wisdom of a champion on the green.

Her "form" is the sensation
Of the golfing population—
Daring plaids a poem from the color world serene;
And they shout in admiration
As she swings in desperation
But the ball don't even know that she is golfing on the green.

M. E. S.

An Old Material for Whistles.

"I notice that an American packing house has just shipped five tierces of pigs' tails to San Domingo."

"Perhaps the San Domingans have solved the ancient whistle problem."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Firm as a Rock.

"Flavilla Flipps is the most remarkable girl I know."

"In what special respect?"

"Why, there isn't a milliner in the world who can make her spend one cent more on a hat than she started out to spend."—Indianapolis Journal.

IF YOU HAVE

Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address

JOHN A. SMITH, 1202 Summerfield Church Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Cured By Swamp=Root

To Prove What This Great Kidney Remedy Will Do For YOU, Every Reader of The Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade, the one which we publish this week for the benefit of our readers, speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, '99.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—"During three years I was frequently attacked with severe spells of sickness; many of these sick spells kept me in bed, dangerously ill, from three weeks to three months, under the constant care of the best physicians in Kansas City. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, but I felt sure they were the cause of my trouble.

Some doctors pronounced my case gall stones and said I could not live without a surgical operation, to which I would never consent. In May, 1898, I had the most severe attack; then the doctors said I could not live. It was during this illness that a friend suggested I try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. I began to take Swamp-Root regularly, and when I had used only three fifty-cent bottles I felt fine and was able to do more work than I had done in four years. It has made a new woman of me. I have only had one slight attack since I began to take Swamp-Root, and that was caused by being drenched with rain and catching cold. This stomach trouble had bothered me for about twenty years and had become chronic. I am now 44 years of age and feel much younger than I did ten years ago. My friends say I am looking younger every day. Five years ago I only weighed 104 pounds; I now weigh 185 pounds. I freely give this testimonial for the benefit of those who have suffered as I have.

"MRS. M. E. DALLAM,
"Proprietress of Criswell House,
"211 W. 15th st., Kansas City, Mo."

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorders of these most important organs. The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

How to Find Out If You Need Swamp Root.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is effected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly" begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one. You may have a sample bottle free for the asking.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, catarrh of the bladder, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation, sediment in it after standing in bottle or glass for twenty-four hours—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

To prove its wonderful curative properties, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., when you will receive, free of all charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, also a pamphlet of valuable information pertaining to kidney and bladder troubles, by mail prepaid. This book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women, who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy. Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle, and to be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores.

HOUSING NEW YORK'S POOR

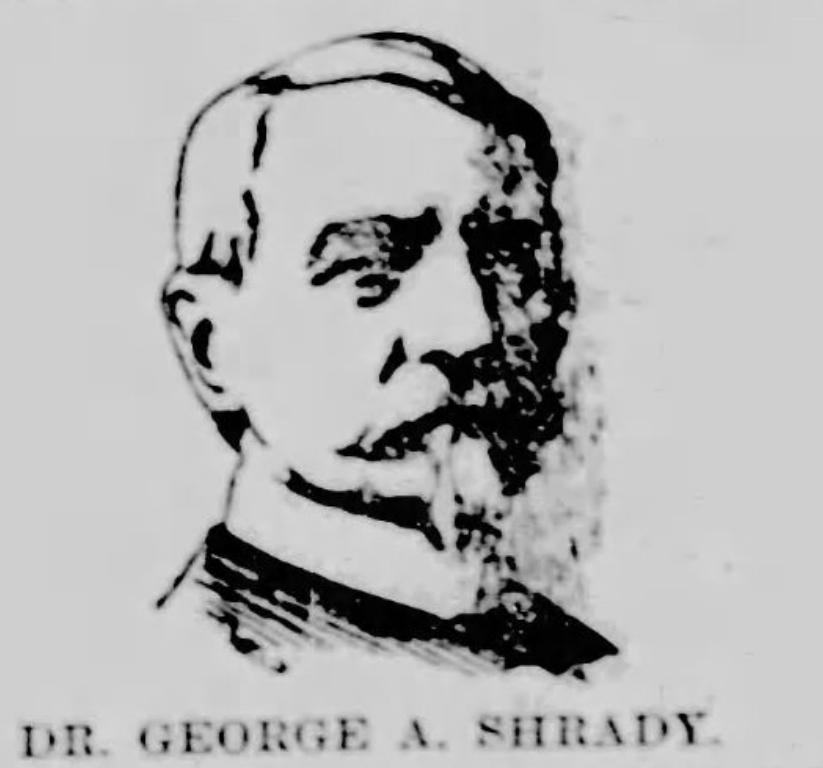
By George F. Shrady, A. M., M. D.,
Editor of the Medical Record.

In the building of dwellings for the poor we are fifty years behind the age. There is no reason why there should not be wide stairways, plenty of air and light and healthy surroundings in our tenement houses. The architecture of our tenements could be made ornate with but little additional expenditure of money.

The solution of this problem will be found in the establishment of homes for the laboring classes on a vast co-operative plan. Take a city block in New York and build on it modern tenement houses with every improvement. Give the tenants the service of janitors and every comfort which can be found in our large apartment houses for the wealthy. Baths, elevators, a large playground in the center of the block—all these comforts and luxuries could be provided economically with profit to the moneyed man and the tenant.

The laboring man insists on being near his work. He will not make himself a slave to time-tables and railroads. It is only the adventurous chaps who go out into the suburban districts, where there is pure and wholesome air, but the husband gets out of bed in the dark of the morning and arrives home in the dark of night. Sunday is the only day he sees his home and family in the sunlight.

If the workingmen insist in living in the city and near their work, then the condition must be met and mastered. It is in the interests of the wealthier classes to properly house the poor of the city, for in these unhealthy districts diseases grow and spread, and filthy tenements endanger the health of the entire city.



DR. GEORGE A. SHRADY.

The situation of the working classes of New York, so far as house accommodation is concerned, is said to be—by those who have had experience in those matters—much worse than in London. It is computed that the population of the tenement district of New York is twice as dense as in the most crowded part of the British capital.

It is said that the cost of housing a family is about 20 per cent of the income—it certainly should not exceed that. With a model block of houses for the poor there would be a large saving in the cost of food. Light and heat would be supplied each family, the same as in modern apartment houses. The houses could be made attractive and healthful.—New York Evening World.

One on Dan.

"'Fourth-Ward Dan' wears a hat similar to the Boer army style."

"I should think he would find such a heavy hat inconvenient."

"In what way?"

"Why, to talk through."

Not a Mirthful Subject.

Spacer—You haven't turned out a stovepipe joke during the past six months. What's the trouble?

Humorist—Well, you see I bought a stove last fall on the installment plan—and making the payments is no joke.—Chicago News.

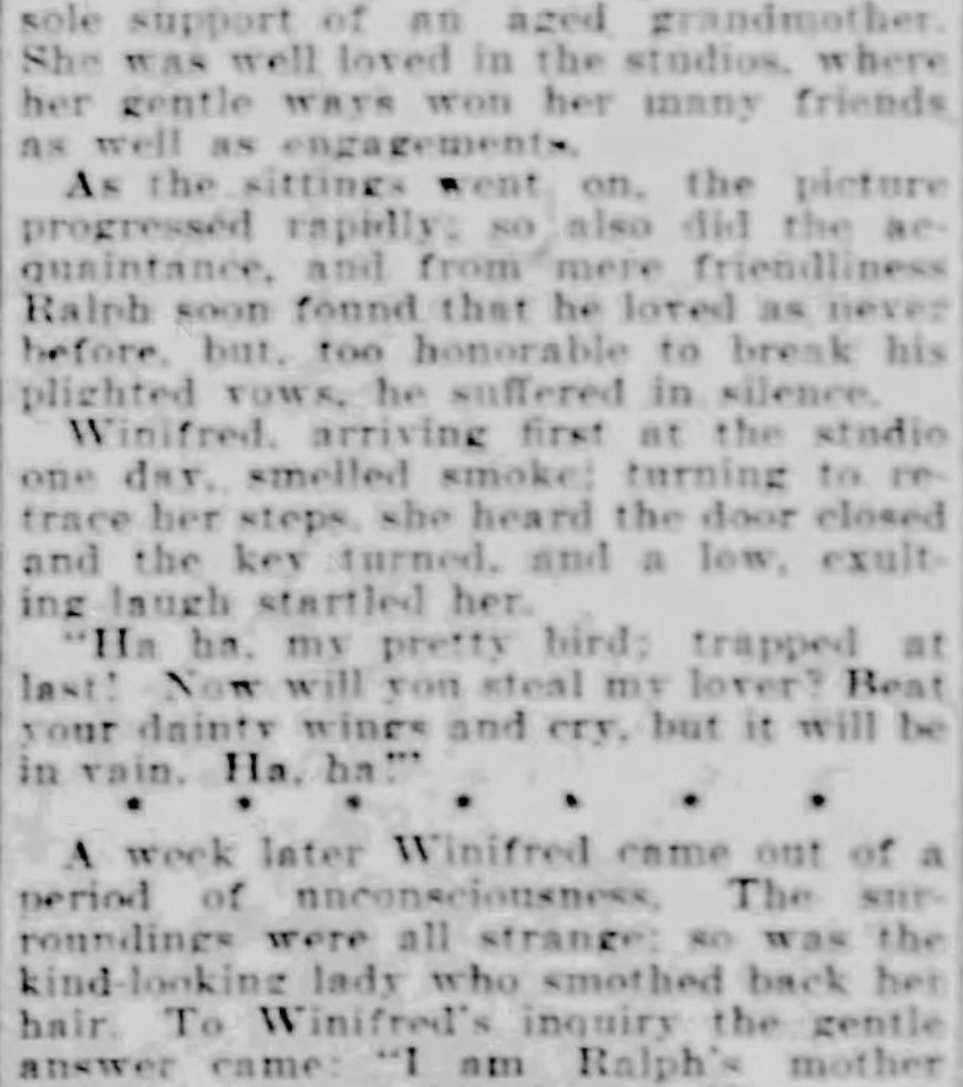
THE STORY OF AN ARTIST'S MODEL

"Please do you need a model?" asked a sweet voice, and an instant later Ralph Orton saw the loveliest face framed in by dancing golden curls.

He stood an instant, lost in rapt admiration; then the overwhelming desire to paint her, his ideal, seized him. "Return in half an hour," and she turned away, a bright, winsome light on her face.

Orton, with wealth and friends on every hand, had chosen art as his profession, and was now in the zenith of his fame.

His fiance, Irene Howard, was posing for him, but her face lacked the delicate feeling which he sought. For, while Irene was beautiful, still, under her charming exterior there lurked a heart that was cruel and hard.



"PLEASE, DO YOU NEED A MODEL?"

Ah! but now he had seen the "Marguerite" of his dreams!

With consuming anxiety Ralph waited. Why did she not come? But at last his impatience was rewarded.

Winifred Grey was an orphan, and the sole support of an aged grandmother. She was well loved in the studios, where her gentle ways won her many friends as well as engagements.

As the sittings went on, the picture progressed rapidly; so also did the acquaintance, and from mere friendliness Ralph soon found that he loved as never before, but, too honorable to break his plighted vows, he suffered in silence.

Winifred, arriving first at the studio one day, smelled smoke; turning to retrace her steps, she heard the door closed and the key turned, and a low, exulting laugh startled her.

"Ha ha, my pretty bird; trapped at last! Now will you steal my lover? Beat your dainty wings and cry, but it will be in vain. Ha, ha!"

* * * * * * *

A week later Winifred came out of a period of unconsciousness. The surroundings were all strange; so was the kind-looking lady who smothed back her hair. To Winifred's inquiry the gentle answer came: "I am Ralph's mother and you are at his home. Now rest, dear," and with a kiss she left her.

Strength is quickly regained in pleasant environments, and soon Winifred heard of the fire and Irene's treachery; also the old, sweet story (which is old, but ever new) of Ralph's love for her.

Winifred is now married and the happy mistress of a dainty home.

The place of honor in her parlor is filled by the "Marguerite," and as the firelight falls softly on it the husband draws his wife to him, and, glancing at the picture, murmurs softly, "My 'Marguerite,' I found, but almost lost you, now you are mine forever and ever."—New York Evening World.

Rather Strange.

"Our American friends are strange people," remarked Oom Paul reflectively.

"In what way?" inquired the Boer general.

"Why, every time we get together and win a big battle they get together and hold a big sympathy meeting for us."—Chicago News.

The Sunday School.

The Centurion's Servant Healed.

LUKE 7:1-10.

Read Matt. 9:27-34; Mark 2:23 to 3:19; John 5. Memory verses 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT: Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.—Psa. 103:13.

1. Now when he had ended all his sayings in the audience of the people, he entered into Capernaum.
2. And a certain centurion's servant, who was dear unto him, was sick, and ready to die.
3. And when he heard of Jesus, he sent unto him the elders of the Jews, beseeching him that he would come and heal his servant.
4. And when they came to Jesus, they besought him instantly, saying, That he was worthy for whom he shoud do this:
5. For he loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue.
6. Then Jesus went with them. And when he was now not far from the house, the centurion sent friends to him, saying unto him, Lord, trouble not thyself; for I am not worthy that thou shouldst enter under my roof.
7. Wherefore neither thought I myself worthy to come unto thee; but say in a word and my servant shall be healed.
8. For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers, and I say unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it.
9. When Jesus heard these things, he marvelled at him, and turned him about, and said unto the people that followed him, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel.
10. And they that were sent, returning to the house, found the servant whole that had been sick.

The Lesson in Every Day Life.

Asking him that he would come and save his servant (v. 3). What a grand old man! Because, in the first place, he was good to his servants. No man is a gentleman, nor woman a lady, who despises or abuses a servant. No matter what fine clothes you boys and girls wear, no matter how rich your parents are, nothing could persuade us that you are anything but a tyrant or boor at heart if you abuse the coachman or the cook. Put yourselves in their places! I have known boys who treated their servants worse than their dogs. No wonder such servants become bitter and revengeful. No wonder Montaigne was compelled to say, "Few men have been admired by their servants." But this old centurion was. I half think they quarreled to see who should buckle his armor-straps.

He loveth our nation, and himself built us our synagogue (v. 5). In the second place, he loved a despised race. It was natural for the Romans to look down upon the people whom they had conquered. But the noble old captain was above such meanness. It seems as if every one is born with race prejudice in the blood, and yet it is the most despicable and inexcusable of vices. When a man learns to hate it, he hates it with his whole heart. Let every teacher to-day try to get every pupil to promise to hate the evil of race prejudice, and especially the prejudice against the Jew. A fine old Jewish friend of mine said to me the other evening: "You don't know how hard it is to have little children on the street call you 'Christ-killer!' If people would stop this, they would not have to build mission chapels to get us converted. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to go into a Christian church and hear a discourse upon the words of Jesus, the great rabbi, if I could only think that I would be welcome." Some Jews charge the perpetuation of race prejudice upon our Sunday schools. Only think of it! Let us lift that reproach.

I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof (v. 6). In the third place, he was modest. The very thought of having Jesus enter his humble roof brought a modest blush to his cheek. "Why, what in the world would I do if this wonderful young teacher should enter my home? I am nothing but a wild old soldier, and should be frightened to death at meeting him. I should not know what in the world to do or say." Such feelings seem to me very noble. I have seen plenty of boys who never earned a dollar of their own, who never got a credit mark at school, who never did a thing to entitle them to respect themselves or be respected, who would not blush in the presence of an angel! It is not to their credit, let me tell them. To my mind, the old centurion who could not swallow his heart when they told him that Jesus was coming is a thousand times more noble.

Come, and he cometh; * * * Do this, and he doeth it (v. 8). In the fourth place (this is a mere inference), he probably exercised authority very gently. Of course, he made them mind. He would have been a very poor captain if he did not. All discipline and government are based upon authority, and absolute obedience is the corner-stone and first law. And so, when the old centurion said, "Company B, attention! Shoulder spears! Forward march! Double quick!" I imagine every man jumped as if he had been shot, and that the whole phalanx moved forward like an enormous centipede. And I reckon that when he called his boys in the morning they tumbled out of bed as quick as an apple falls from a tree. When he said, "Little Bill, I don't want you to stop and play marbles on your way home from school today," I fancy that little Bill would have climbed through a barbed-wire fence (if there had been one), rather than be late. But he had a quiet and gentle way of getting all these things done, I think. Probably little Bill was not a bit afraid of him, even when he had his iron armor on; and no doubt the soldiers called him pet names, like "Old Cent," or "Old Copper Penny," just as the English soldiers call Lord Roberts "Our Bobs."

I have not found so great faith (v. 9). In the fifth place, he was a man of faith—faith in his boys, faith in his soldiers, faith in his government, faith in his superiors, faith in good people like Jesus, faith in God, faith in the Jews. He was not always sticking up his nose at other people. He did not think he was the only wise or honest man in the world. Nothing will ruin you quicker than suspicion. The first thing some people feel is distrust. When a man gets into that shape, he is as good as gone. Believe in men until they prove themselves false. Believe in God always and everywhere. Believe in him against the whole world. Never for an instant doubt his wisdom or his love. Give everything and everybody the "benefit of the doubt."—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

What He Lost.

The nervous commuter had one minute in which to catch his train. He was hastening exceedingly when the cries of a small boy smote upon his ear.

"Hey, mister!" shouted the urchin, "yer've lost somethin'."

The commuter stopped and hastily counted his bundles. "What have I lost?" he panted. "Why, said the boy, "yer've lost that shine I put on yer shoes yistidy. I'll gi' yer another fur a nickel."—Philadelphia Press.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

"How's is it, Bre'r Williams," said the colored parson, "dat you shet yo' eye tight w'en de collection hat is swine roun'? Answer me dat!"

"Brother," replied Bre'r Williams, "w'en you's a-preachin' you th'ows so much light on de subject dat hit blinds me—dat's why."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Steady Workman.

Housekeeper—I don't believe you ever did a stroke of work in your life.

Tramp—I was six years in one place, mum.

"Indeed! How did you happen to leave?"

"I was pardoned out, mum!"—New York Weekly.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO...........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 174,000

WATCH PREMIUMS FOR MARCH

The largest clubs of subscriptions we received during the month of March were as follows: From J. E. French, Buchanan, Mich., 176. From V. K. Horn, Richmond, Ind., 156. From F. W. Kelley, Fisher, Ill., 134. We have therefore ordered a watch sent to these persons, according to promise. The season for yearly subscriptions is coming to a close, and naturally we will not get so many during April, and smaller clubs will be the rule. We therefore expect to award three watches for smaller clubs than mentioned above.

CHANGE OF DATE.

Owing to the delay in opening the Paris International Exposition, and in order to obtain more satisfactory views for Portfolio No. 1, it has been decided by the publishers to commence mailing the first number during the month ending May 5th, instead of April 20th, as heretofore announced.

THE KENTUCKY CASE.

The decision of the Kentucky court of appeals in the governorship contest is in favor of Beckham, as every one expected. In fact, the court had previously decided that the Goebel election law is constitutional; and it is well known that the seating of Goebel and Beckham was in conformity to the provisions of that malodorous statute. Hence the court found that as the legislature is given the right to declare who are elected to state offices, even in defiance of the will of a majority of voters, it could do nothing but say that Beckham is the governor. It did not take up the equity of the proposition, but merely construed the law. Hence it follows that in Kentucky, if a man be clearly elected by a majority of votes to a state office, the legislature can, under that law, declare his opponent elected, and order him inducted into office.

Governor Taylor will at once take the case to the Supreme court of the United States on a writ of error. All fair-minded citizens, without regard to their party affiliations, hope that no legal technicality may intervene to prevent that tribunal from passing on the equities of the case. Possibly the question will be raised whether the Goebel law is not in contravention of that clause in the national constitution which declares that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Certainly a law which deprives a majority of voters of their right to have the candidate they elect inducted into office abridges a very important privilege.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

In two weeks the Republicans of Ohio will meet in Columbus in state convention. The work of this convention is to name candidates for secretary of state, judge of the supreme court, dairy and food commissioner and a member of the board of public works. Aside from this, four delegates and as many alternates are to be selected for the Philadelphia convention and two electors-at-large.

This will be one of the earliest state conventions to be held this year, and it will without doubt be the most enthusiastic. Unlike a Democratic platform a Republican platform means something, and the Republicans of Ohio will frame a declaration of principles which will be a model for other states.

The convention will be largely attended. It is again to be McKinley year and the Ohio convention will show to the country that every Republican in the Buckeye state is in line for her favorite son for renomination and re-election.

Never was there a time when factional lines were so completely obliterated. The work of the convention will be endorsed by the entire party in the state. While some aspirants for office will be disappointed, as is always the case there will be no weak spot in the organization, no lagging in the support of the ticket nominated.

Ohio's Big Four will be composed of men well known to be administration men; in fact, there are no other kind of Republicans in Ohio. In vain, do Ohio Democrats attempt to prove that there is trouble in the Republican camp. It is the same old cry and less foundation for it than ever before. The Republican party in Ohio was never in better condition to win a great victory than it is this year.

KANSAS CITY ALL RIGHT.

On April 4 the great convention hall at Kansas City, probably the largest and most convenient assembly hall in the country, was totally destroyed by fire. This hall was built by the people of that city, most of the $200,000 being raised by popular subscription.

While the magnificent hall was burning a meeting of business men was held and it was determined to at once go ahead with the erection of another building, equal in every way to the one then going up in flames and smoke.

Kansas City has the right spirit. It takes more than a fire to knock her out. When the Democrats of the country meet there on the Fourth of July to wrangle over Bryan and Dewey they will find awaiting them a new building not in the least inferior to the one destroyed. Kansas City is a true American city.

The Gold Democrats are for Dewey, not because they expect him to defeat McKinley at the polls, but because they hope to use him as a club to knock Bryan into political oblivion.

THE PUERTO RICAN QUESTION

A good friend of The Blade, of Lewiston, Idaho, writes as follows to us on the matter of the status of Puerto Rico:

> I have read your paper for many years, and have always found it on the right side of every great question. Now, on this Puerto Rican matter, I believe if you ask for postal card correspondence, you will find that 90 per cent of your replies would be in favor of the constitution covering Puerto Rico, making it a part of the United States—therefore, impossible to place any tariff on trade with it.
>
> Now it seems to me you ought to speak out on this matter, because a paper like yours wields a great influence in this country, and it seems to me the Democrats will use this against us to great advantage this fall.

We have no doubt that our correspondent is correct in stating that 90 per cent of the people of his locality would vote in favor of the proposition that the constitution covers Puerto Rico, and, therefore, that no duties can be laid on trade between that island and the United States.

But does the constitution actually do this?

We do not know. But one thing is certain—that the matter is one which Congress has no power to decide. It can express its opinion, but that is all. The constitution provides that the Supreme court shall decide on all questions affecting the interpretation of the constitution itself.

Nor have the people any more power in this matter than has Congress. It is not a question which they can decide by their votes. The Supreme court alone has power to interpret the constitution. If the people don't like its interpretation, the only remedy is to amend the constitution. The way to do this is to propose an amendment, which will be valid only when adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

Now, The Blade has every reason to believe that after the Puerto Rican bill becomes a law, a test case will be brought, which will go to the Supreme court. That tribunal will decide whether the constitution extends, of itself, to the acquired territory, or whether it does not. This decision will be rendered long before the November election. In that decision all will acquiesce, Republicans as well as Democrats and Populists. In other words, the Supreme court will decide the matter, and there will be no way of altering that decision other than by amending the constitution on that point.

We have no idea whatever what the decision of the Supreme court will be. That tribunal cares nothing for political exigency. It stands, calm and serene, above the whirl of conflicting interests, the contests of warring parties. Its members can not be reached by influence. We may applaud its decisions, or we may dislike them; but they must stand. Even the Dred Scott decision, which declared that a negro slave had no right to sue, because, even if he were free, no colored person was regarded by the constitution as a citizen, stood until the fourteenth amendment to the constitution conferred citizenship upon "all persons born or naturalized in the United States."

This nation is a union of a number of states. The constitution is the compact by which they unite. The United States government has at different times acquired territory, but in every such case heretofore, except that of Alaska, the treaty of acquisition stipulated that it should, in due time, become part of the Union, and that the inhabitants should have the rights and immunities granted by the constitution; and by formal Congressional action, the constitution and laws, unless locally inapplicable, were expressly extended to all territory we possessed before the Spanish war. But in the treaty with Spain, there is no such proposition; on the contrary, a provision that Congress shall determine the political and civil status of the inhabitants. And a treaty, under the constitution, is a part of the supreme law of the land.

The doctrine now advanced by the Democrats, that the constitution, "ex proprio vigore"—from its own proper vigor or power—extends at once to all territory in our possession, was first advanced by Calhoun and other pro-slavery leaders in the South for a purpose. By the treaty of peace with Mexico, we acquired what is now California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Slavery was prohibited therein by the Mexican law. The pro-slavery Democrats advanced the theory that the constitution covered it from the moment of cession; therefore, that any slaveholder might take his slaves into it and hold them.

This view was combated by Daniel Webster, the great Whig orator and "expounder of the constitution." He held that the control of this area, until it was erected into states, was solely in Congress, and that the constitution did not extend thereto. Therefore, the Mexican anti-slavery law was still in force and slavery could not be permitted therein. Then followed months of jarring debate, ending in the adoption of the famous compromise of 1850, and the admission of California as a state in which slavery was prohibited. The question did not reach the Supreme court at that time. It will be carried there now, however, and the wise plan is to await its verdict.

VOTING MACHINES.

The legislature of Iowa has passed a law permitting the use of voting machines in that state under certain conditions. A commission of three members, to be appointed by the governor, is charged with the duty of examining machines and passing upon their merits. A city may adopt an approved machine by a two-thirds vote of its common council, or a town by a two-thirds vote of its board of supervisors. This measure is cautious but progressive. There is a strong sentiment in Iowa in favor of voting machines, and it is predicted that they will be used extensively as soon as the new law can be put into operation.

The Texas anti-trust law was upheld by the United States supreme court, and the organization which was the agent of the Standard Oil company had its charter revoked and was forbidden to do business in the state. The oil trade in Texas is now to be done by local companies, and their first step is to announce an advance in oil over the old prices. We now await Mr. Bryan's comments on this fact.

Dewey's candidacy will have no effect on the Philadelphia convention, nor on the voters at the polls. What is written is written, and William McKinley will succeed himself as President of the United States.

Dewey's candidacy has not yet set the Western prairies on fire.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

It is one of the inalienable rights of the citizen to change his mind, and Admiral Dewey has, according to the New York World, exercised that right. Last September he said nothing would induce him to be a candidate for the Presidency. He now says: "If the American people want me for that high office, I shall be only too willing to serve them."

It is not difficult to conjecture the influences which have been brought to bear upon the gallant admiral to change his mind. Mrs. Dewey—whom he has married since his announcement of September last—is a sister to John R. McLean. Mr. McLean is a promtnent Ohio Democrat, resident in Washington, and much opposed to the nomination of Mr. Bryan. In this he has with him all the brains of the Eastern Democracy, and not a few of the more progressive ones in other sections.

In view of these circumstances, it seems entirely probable that Mr. McLean wishes to defeat Bryan's nomination through his brother-in-law's candidacy, and that he desires the national Democratic ticket to read "Dewey and McLean." It will be remembered he made a bitter fight to secure second place at Chicago four years ago, and he has been credited with the desire to secure the same nomination this year.

If this be the plan, and these be the influences which have caused Admiral Dewey to become a Presidential aspirant, what will be the Democratic platform, especially with regard to the Philippines? When Dewey returned last fall, he declared the Filipinos not fitted for self-government, and he was strongly of the opinion that the United States shall retain the islands. Has he changed his mind on this matter also? And is he willing to swallow all the reactionary tenets of the Democracy?

At any rate, the admiral's pronunciamento renders it certain that the Kansas City convention will be as lively a gathering as was its predecessor at Chicago four years ago.

THE DEWEY BOOM.

The announcement of Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination has shown two unexpected things to the gentlemen engineering his boom. First, it is already evident that the admiral's candidacy is received with far less favor than was expected. The masses do not enthuse over it. They admire Dewey, they honor him for his magnificent work in the Philippines, they are proud of him as admiral of the navy—but they don't care to vote for him for President.

The other fact which has been demonstrated by Dewey's announcement is the amazing hold Bryan has on the Democratic party. Pennsylvania has instructed her delegates for Bryan since that event. Vermont Democrats refuse to endorse that state's eminent son. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are for Bryan. The Dewey candidacy finds no strength in the west. The Dewey boom may be a factor of dissension in the Kansas City gathering, but it will not prevent the nomination of Bryan.

"DUCEM FEMINA DUCIT."

The consensus of human opinion is that a woman is at the bottom of most things that happen. Centuries ago Vergil expressed that idea in the above quotation—"a woman leads the leader." The consensus of French opinion is crystalized in the proverb, "cherchez la femme"—seek the woman.

Admiral Dewey's Presidential candidacy is the lastest case in point. When the brave, simple-minded sailor came back from the Philippines, he scouted the idea. But when a man's married it's different. Mrs. Dewey comes of a family of politicians. She is as ambitious as is her brother, John R. McLean. Without doubt it is her influence which has changed the admiral's views and made him consent to aspire to the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The ambitions of Mrs. Dewey fitted in with the political plans of her brother. He, with Senator Gorman, of Maryland, Wm. C. Whitney and Daniel B. Lamont, of New York, Richard Olney of Massachusetts, and other gold Democrats of the East, have long desired to rid the Democratic party of the incubus of Bryanism. The Nebraska demagogue, however, has such a strong hold upon the masses of that party that the task seemed hopeless. The need was to find a man of equal or greater popularity than Bryan. Dewey fills the bill. Therefore the Dewey boom.

ELOQUENCE AND EXPANSION.

In the old days before the civil war, the Southern statesmen and leaders were noted for their speechmaking. There was a marked tendency to elaborate diction, striking metaphor and flowery rhetoric. This style of oratory had its day, and is now passing into desuetude. Occasionally, however, one finds a specimen which compares favorably with the best examples from the ante-bellum period.

A case in point comes from Memphis, where a farewell banquet was given last night to Gen. Wright, who is one of the new Philippine commission. Chief Justice Snodgrass, of the Tennessee supreme court, was chosen to respond to the toast, "The Philippines." He is a leading Democrat of the state, and now a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Bate. But he does not follow Bryan's narrow views on national growth. He is an expansionist, and in his response he not only gave convincing arguments why the South should favor expansion, but he couched them in glowing old-time Southern rhetoric, as will be seen by the following extract:

> It is not doubted that, if we had abandoned these islands or should now abandon them, they would at once be taken by one or more of the great world powers and who would prevent it? The fact is that they are ours, consenting to be governed or not consenting, and for permanent retention. The world understands this. We understand it however much we may cavil or profess to disagree. I assert that there is no great body of people in America who seriously think that the flag of our country will ever be pulled down in these islands as long as our government endures.
>
> All the interests of freedom and prosperity to both people demand this, and in this presence I can no less than approve it proudly. As a general result I expect to see the entire South blossom like a valley of lilies in the white bloom of its staple product. I see in anticipation the glow of its multiplied furnaces, and the roar of its thousands of factories. I look forward with delight to see its coal-laden barges blackening the western ocean, its cotton, its iron and its manufactured products filling the canal route to the Orient, and once more to find its dominion restored as the home of the only two kings of commerce—iron and cotton."

For President—George Dewey.
For Vice-President—John R. McLean.
Platform—Vote for my brother-in-law and me!

DELAGOA BAY.

The award of the Swiss arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay railway matter is unsatisfactory in both England and the United States. The sum—about three million dollars—will not satisfy the claims of British and American citizens, and they may present demands on their respective governments for the remainder of the sums they claim to be due.

Back in the '80's, an American company was organized to build a railway fro Lorenzo Marques across the Portuguese territory, to connect with the Transvaal railroad to Pretoria at the boundary line. Portugal granted a concession. The company was financed in London. But its proceedings were dilatory, and in 1890 the Portuguese government declared the concession forfeited, built the road itself, and has since operated it.

The American and British citizens concerned in the company appealed to their governments. Representations were made to Portugal, and that government consented to arbitrate the question of damages, but not of her right to forfeit the concession. The Swiss government appointed a board of three arbitrators, whose decision has just been rendered.

The American interest is very small, whatever loss may have been sustained falling upon the London men who financed the company. The English press growls considerably over the award, but it will go no further than expressions of dissent, for the British government can not afford to refuse to be bound by the decision of the arbitrators. Nevertheless, there is considerable chagrin in governmental circles, for Great Britain hoped to obtain Portuguese East Africa as a result of the arbitration.

Portugal is in financial straits, but she announces her readiness to pay the award upon demand. Had it been ten or fifteen millions, as Great Britain hoped, it would have been difficult for the Portuguese government to raise the cash, and it was hoped in London that Portugal would sell its Delagoa Bay colony to England—receiving, of course, a tidy sum in cash, besides liquidating the award. This would have given England a short road from the sea to the Transvaal, which would be of the greatest value. Now she must bide her time until another opportunity offers.

PRINCE PATRICK OF YORK.

The third son and fourth child of the Duke of York, recently born, is to be christened Patrick. This is said to be at the suggestion of his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria. Though four persons stand between him and the throne—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and his two older brothers—stranger things have happened than that he may reach it, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland be ruled over by King Patrick I.

It is a pity that the English people and the government did not long ago take more pains to show friendly consideration of the Irish people. It is all right to acknowledge the valor of the Irish troops in South Africa by the recognition of the shamrock as the badge of Irish courage, by the visit of the Queen to Ireland, and by the naming of an infant prince after that island's patron saint. The warmth of the welcome of the Queen in Dublin, despite the efforts of agitators to detract from it, shows that the generous and warm-hearted Irish people respond to the courtesies offered. That this may be the beginning of a new era in the Emerald Isle is the ardent wish of every friend of its people.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

When Grover Cleveland was President a great many voters in his own party antagonized him because he assumed to be the whole thing. His cabinet was an aggregation of mere clerks, the President's personality dominating. He tried to control Congress when it had a Democratic majority and became indignant when the latter refused to obey his behests.

President McKinley, on the contrary, is showing a due respect for the constitutional rights of Congress. He is the chief of the executive branch of the government, while Congress is the legislative branch. In his message last December, he recommended free trade with Puerto Rico, without reference to the undecided constitutional question which has since been injected into the matter. Congress differed with him to the extent of passing a tariff bill imposing low duties, those paid him as well as those paid in Puerto Rico, to go into the island's treasury—thus doing her a kindness in her present inability to pay internal taxes, because of the havoc wrought by the hurricane.

The President, it is understood, assents to this temporary arrangement—which is limited to less than two years—as the best solution of the problem of the island's immediate needs. Now comes the Democratic charge that the President is "wabbling." Well, if it be wabbling, let them make the most of it. To us it seems wise that the executive shall co-operate with the legislative branch of the government in a practical measure, and not endeavor to use the whip upon Congress to compel it to meet his views. He is taking a course opposite to that for which Cleveland was condemned by a large portion of his own party.

AT ST. HELENA.

General Cronje and a number of Boer soldiers are now on their way to St. Helena. They will be held there as prisoners of war, and will doubtless be returned to their homes at the conclusion of the South African struggle. There has been some adverse comment to this action, but we hardly think it warranted. The island was pictured as a "barren rock" when Napoleon was sent there to secure the peace of Europe, and the idea has been perpetuated in literature, though it is not true.

St. Helena is ten miles long and seven miles wide, with a population of about 5,000. Though it is mountainous, there are 6,000 acres of tillable ground upon it, while its climate is salubrious. It will be far healthier for the prisoners than to keep them imprisoned on a race-track, as is the case with the British prisoners at Pretoria. They can be allowed a vast deal more liberty, and will not be subjected to such hardships as would be inevitable were they confined in a prison camp.

Dewey starts into the race backed by the McLean family. The question is if this backing is not a source of weakness, rather than of strength.

Dewey handicapped his candidacy in the beginning by making his official announcement through one of New York's yellow journals.

IT DID NOT WORK.

The New York Herald tried a yellow journal experiment to force, as it thought, a decision by the Treasury department as to whether Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States. It induced a young Puerto Rican, named Jorge Cruz, to sign a contract to come to New York to perform manual labor. The young man was ignorant of our labor laws, and simply the victim of the Herald's scheme.

The expectation was that he would be detained on landing, and then the Herald intended to begin a sensational suit to determine his status. But it forgot that every Puerto Rican is under the direct protection of the national government. So soon as Secretary Gage was notified that Cruz was detained, he telegraphed an order for his release, stating that if any test were to be made pending the passage of the Puerto Rican bill, the government will take it by bringing suit against the parties bringing Cruz to the United States with intent to violate the labor law.

The government intends, of course, to have a test case brought, so that the whole question whether the constitution extends to Puerto Rico and our other insular possessions ex propria vigore may be decided by the Supreme court. But it does not propose to let a yellow journal make a partial case, to suit its own sensational purposes. When the matter reaches the Supreme court, it will be in such shape that the decision will necessarily cover every phase of the question.

OUR BICYCLE BARGAIN.

Elsewhere we make a bicycle offer, which will be open for but a short time. The wheel is a good, strong roadster, well built, of the latest pattern, and is worth much more than the price we ask. Read the advertisement, and if you want the best wheel in the United States for the money, send in your order very promptly. Where else can you buy a guaranteed wheel for twenty dollars?

Coxey, the commonweal leader, no longer rants against the capitalists. He hasn't time. He is busy getting ready to open a manufacturing establishment at Mt. Vernon which will employ 200 men. Coxey is himself a capitalist.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Puerto Rico Bill.

The house Republican caucus, on April 5, decided with unexpected unanimity to support the senate amendments to the house Puerto Rico measure and send the bill directly to the President without a conference. The senate has done excellent work in perfecting the tariff measure and perfecting a plan of civil government. Those who were crying out against any form of tariff, unable to suggest anything better for raising revenue, have mostly subsided. The passage of the amended bill will be one of the greatest achievements of the session. Puerto Rico will be pleased. Never before has such consideration been shown to her people. Their public expenses will be paid without any direct taxation and a new government will be formed without excitement.

This bill provides a more effective mode of representation at Washington than a powerless delegate in Congress. Provision is made for a resident commissioner of Puerto Rico in the United States, who shall be entitled to official recognition by all the departments of the federal government. The commissioner is to receive a salary of $5,000, payable by the United States. This is the same kind of representation that Canada has in London, and very useful and effective representation it is.

The Hawaiian Bill.

The Hawaii civil government bill has dragged so long that its provisions have been nearly forgotten. It is not unlike the Puerto Rico bill, except that it has no tariff attachment. There has been free trade between Hawaii and the United States for 25 years, and it has a revenue system of its own. The Hawaiian representative in Washington is to be a delegate instead of a commissioner. This probably is recognition of the fact that the ruling class in the islands is American. Other provisions that differ from those for Puerto Rico are those which relate to peculiar race and social conditions, particularly those relating to contract and alien labor. These are undergoing close scrutiny and much amendment in the interest of the laborer. Other amendments limit corporate land holding and prohibit the sale of liquor in saloons.

The Double Turrets.

Our great battleship, the Kearsarge, stood triumphantly the final test imposed upon her on Thursday. She was as steady as a rock in a 40-knot gale, and, when speeded under natural draught, developed for two successive hours a speed of 15 knots an hour. More important still the test of her superimposed turrets was all that could have been desired. All the guns in the two turrets were fired simultaneously, and the vibration was scarcely perceptible. That proved that the structural strength of the ship is equal to the purposes for which she was designed. Admiral Rodgers, president of the board, all of the members of the board, and Captain Folger, her commander, were delighted with the results. The new Kearsarge is worthy of her historic and honored name.

The Queen in Dublin.

Mr. William Butler Yeats is an artist and author residing in Dublin's fair city who recently undertook to instruct the people of Ireland as to their proper attitude toward their queen when she should come to visit them. He was particularly insistent that she should not be cheered. "Whoever stands by the roadway cheering for Victoria cheers for the empire, dishonors Ireland and condones a crime," declared the eloquent and impressible Yeats. No doubt Yeats regarded himself as an influential individual when he issued his instructions. We wonder how he regarded himself when he saw and heard last Wednesday the entire population of Dublin and its vicinity standing by the roadway, cheering for the queen, cheering for the empire and all the rest of it, as if there were no Yeats to guide and advise them. A number of professional Irish malcontents, like Yeats, must be getting a wholesome sense of their own insignificance from their contemplation of current happenings in Ireland.

The War Situation.

The news from South Africa indicates that Lord Roberts' difficulties have increased and that he must fight the Boers that have hemmed him in at Bloemfontein before he can resume his march toward Pretoria.

He reported on April 5, "another unfortunate occurrence," resulting in the capture of five companies of infantry, who were "surrounded by a strong force of the enemy" within a few miles of his headquarters. The British losses in the ambush of March 31 are officially given as 450.

Gen. Methuen reports the killing of the French General Villebois-Mareuil and the capture of fifty Boers who were with him, apparently scouting. He was an experienced soldier, formerly Joubert's chief-of-staff. But as the Boers have survived the loss of half a dozen able generals, including Cronje and Joubert, they will still be able to plan to fight without Villebois-Mareuil.

China's Female Tyrant.

The Empress Dowager An can easily get herself into trouble with the big nations of the world. If the plots to assassinate foreigners in China which are attributed to her instigation are true, she is putting herself into serious peril. An is a crafty personage, and she has met with a good deal of success heretofore in her reactionary practices, but the assassination of English, American, German and other foreign residents in her dominion, by her orders or connivance, is a little more dangerous practice than the dethroning of a weak Emperor and the turning down of his advisers. The Empress is badly advised if she has a notion that she can run China in this age of the world in the spirit of Genghis Khan.

Russia and Japan.

There seems to be no doubt that Russia is steadily pushing her preparations for war with Japan. The current activity reported from Odessa and Sebastopol is not intended for any operations in conection with South Africa. But Russian troops are being hurried to Corea as fast as ships can carry them, while the Russian Asiatic navy is being steadily increased.

The tension of the situation grows out of the interference of Russia with the ambitious designs of Japan at the close of the war with China. At that time Japan was obliged to submit, but it would not be in human nature if the people of Japan did not cherish their thwarted purpose with a firm determination to carry it out at a favorable opportunity. They also are preparing for war.

South Magnetic Pole.

The Borchgrevink expedition reached the farthest southern point on record, and also located the southern magnetic pole. This expedition sailed from London in October, 1898, for Hobart Town, the plan being to go from there to Cape Adair, where the party of eight men were to land and erect huts to serve as a base of operations. The voyage to Cape Adair was made in a fine steam bark, the Southern Cross, which was to return for the party in about a year. The equipment of the expedition of the expedition was complete in every detail.

Herr Borchgrevink had had much experience in Antarctic explorations when he undertook this expedition. He is a native of Christiana and is 35 years old. He was educated in Gjersen college and subsequently studied science in Saxony. For a time he was in the Queensland government service. On his last previous expedition he was thirty-eight days in working through the ice pack, beyond which he found a calm sea. He believed in a great south polar continent containing possibly many new specimens of animal life, perhaps even a new race of men.

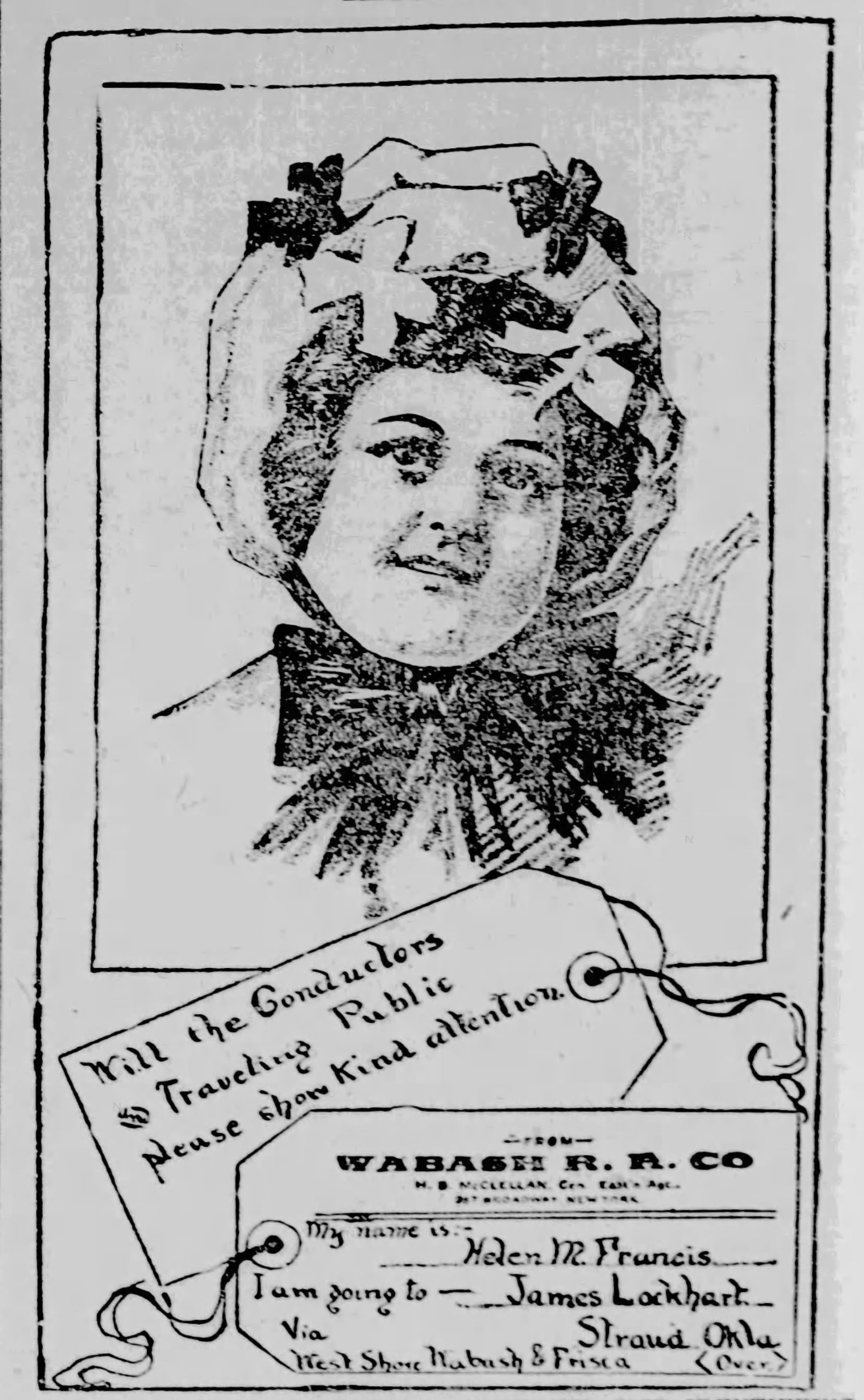
BLADE PORTFOLIOS OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

As heretofore announced, we are making arrangements on a huge scale to supply readers of The Blade with a series of magnificent illustrations of the Paris Exposition, under the title of "Parisian Dream City." While similar to the "Dream City" we supplied our readers during our own World's Fair of 1893, we can safely promise these will be better, owing to improvements in the line of printing since that date. The many thousand Blade readers who cannot go abroad this year will, by means of this series of portfolios, enjoy the great exposition almost as well as those who spend hundreds of dollars to make a personal visit to Paris.

These portfolios will be issued weekly, beginning May 5th, for twenty weeks. Each part will contain some twenty large full page photographic illustrations of the Exposition, and historic buildings and scenes of Paris. The regular price of each portfolio will be twenty-five cents—but by special arrangement with publisher, we have contracted to use 100,000 or more sets, and by fixing a price to just cover expenses, we are enabled to supply our Blade subscribers at ten cents per part.

Part one will be mailed on May 5th to every person who will in the meantime remit us ten cents for the first number. In order to give all our readers a chance, our books are now open for orders for Portfolio No. 1. The names will be entered in order as they are received, and there will be no delay in mailing on date named above. We therefore especially urge every reader of The Blade to remit at once for the first number, in order to get a sample of what we promise, and no one will be obliged to order the subsequent numbers, unless they are satisfied with the work. The Weekly Blade has now 173,000 regular subscribers, and perhaps as many more read it after the subscribers have done with it. We have ordered 100,000 of Part 1, and have arranged for more if we need them. If 150,000 of our readers order Part 1, 100,000 will continue through the series. Anyhow, all we ask is your first order, after which the matter is your own hands. The enormous detail of handling so many names, and mailing promptly to each individual, leads us to open our books for Part 1 a month in advance of publication. We therefore hope our readers will remit promptly on reading this announcement, and thereby give us time to enter the majority of names two weeks or more in advance. Address all letters "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio." Enclose in each letter a silver dime, and ask for Part No. 1 "Parisian Dream City." We prefer to have you send silver, but will take stamps in cases where silver cannot be obtained. We beg of you not to send stamps if you can get silver, as we are now burdened with stamps that we cannot use as current funds. Now let the orders roll in.

CHILD'S GAME OF "TAG" COVERS 2,000 MILES.


Will the Conductors
& Traveling Public
please show kind attention
WABASH R. R. CO
H. B. McCLELLAN, Gen. East'n Agt.
My name is:-
Helen M. Francis
I am going to — James Lockhart
Via
Stroud Okla
West Shore Wabash & Frisco
(Over)

HELEN M. FRANCIS, INFANT TRAVELER AND HER IDENTIFYING BADGE.

The youngest Pullman car tourist is Miss Helen M. Francis, three years and eight months, recently of New York, but now of Stroud, Oklahoma. All alone save for friends made on the journey, she traveled from New York to "gran'ma's" home in Stroud, which is henceforth to be her home. Word was received a few days ago of her safe arrival. Her father is William Francis, a railroad official, of the Cumberland Gap Dispatch Company, in this city.

Helen's mother died a few months ago. She was the only child, and her father decided that she would be much better off with her grandmother. But he could not accompany her on the journey.

In his dilemma he laid the situation before H. B. McClellan, general eastern agent of the Wabash Railroad.

"Why," Mr. McClellan said, "we will see Helen through to her grandmother as snug as a bug in a rug, and as fast as the trains will run. He then wrote on a Wabash tag "My name is Helen M. Francis. I am going to James Lockhart, Stroud, Oklahoma, via West Shore, Wabash and 'Frisco." On the reverse side of the tag Mr. McClellan wrote: "Will the conductors and traveling public kindly show attention?"

On the following night the little girl, properly tagged, and her father were at the West Shore station. Miss Helen, with a small bag of clothing was placed under the care of Pullman Car Conductor E. J. O'Donnell, and was assigned to her berth.

The passengers crowded about her and soon she was a bit of a heroine. That afternoon she was photographed at Kingston. At night the ladies tucked her away in her berth, and so it was all through the journey of 2,000 miles.—New York World.

SOLDIER DOG A HERO OF SANTIAGO

"Jack," the mascot of the Second United States infantry and "Hero of Santiago," is perhaps the best known dog in the United States army.

When the Second infantry was stationed at Fort Omaha in 1890 Jack was born and he has been with the Second ever since. The dog properly belongs to Company D and is owned by Sergt. Fitzgerald. The other men won't have it that way, though, for each cherishes the dog as his own. Every soldier shares his meat with him.

Jack is a noted fighter and never has been whipped. If Jack doesn't get fair play a dozen soldiers are ready to take it up. He is an ideal terrier, rather large and exceedingly playful.

Few dogs have traveled as much as Jack, he having been with his owner all over the Eastern states, and has crossed between the United States and Cuba three times. He has been on all the practice marches with his company in the West, and is known by all the Indians and cattlemen around Standing Rock, Mandan and other posts.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Jack left Fort Yates with Company D for Chickamauga, Tampa, and finally Cuba, and was through the whole Santiago campaign.

The Rough Riders, who crossed to Cuba on the same boat with the Second infantry, all learned to know Jack, and he soon caught the eye of Col. Roosevelt, who pronounced him "a great dog."

The first few days after landing at Siboney Jack spent most of his time killing land crabs, for these miserable pests infested the camp in hundreds.

Just before crossing San Juan river on July 1, the Second piled their blanket rolls along the roadside, and here it was expected Jack would remain until after the battle and be safe from the terrible rain of the Mausers.

Then followed the slaughter at the Bend and the charge and capture of the Spanish trenches, and in the excitement that followed faithful Jack was forgotten. And when the first detail went back for their blankets Jack was gone.

Two days after, while the Second anxiously hugged the trenches, Jack was heard barking in Santiago. Several days after Sergent Fitzgerald obtained permission to go in search of him, when he was found, with bleeding paw and covered with many wounds, in possession of a squad of engineers, who found him coming from Santiago.

This dog was seen to cross San Juan river during the battle. Many recognized him as "Jack of the Second infantry," and as he wandered alone over the bullet-swept field, a conspicuous white figure, they said: "There goes Jack; he is going to be killed."

He was seen to pause over the dead and wounded, then over the hills and into the Spanish lines.

Since then Jack has been idolized by officers and men. An old captain, recently returning to his regiment in Cuba, first inquired "How is Jack?"

Chills and fever have fastened upon the poor dog, and from this disease he suffers continually. Last month when Company D made their sixty-mile practice march, poor Jack was left at the barracks; but on their return he looked as youthful as ever and will perhaps survive many years.

But Jack of the Second infantry will never endure another Santiago campaign.—New York Evening World.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 W. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It is a

MR. R. W. YOUREX.

marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured. Mr. Yourex says:—"I tried Dr. Rice's method, and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the wonderful fact that this remarkable method cured me, and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience." Mr. Yourex travels for Goodhart, Hartman & Co., and his address is 4758 Prairie Ave., Chicago. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and by spring you will never know you had been ruptured. Write to-day, sure.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

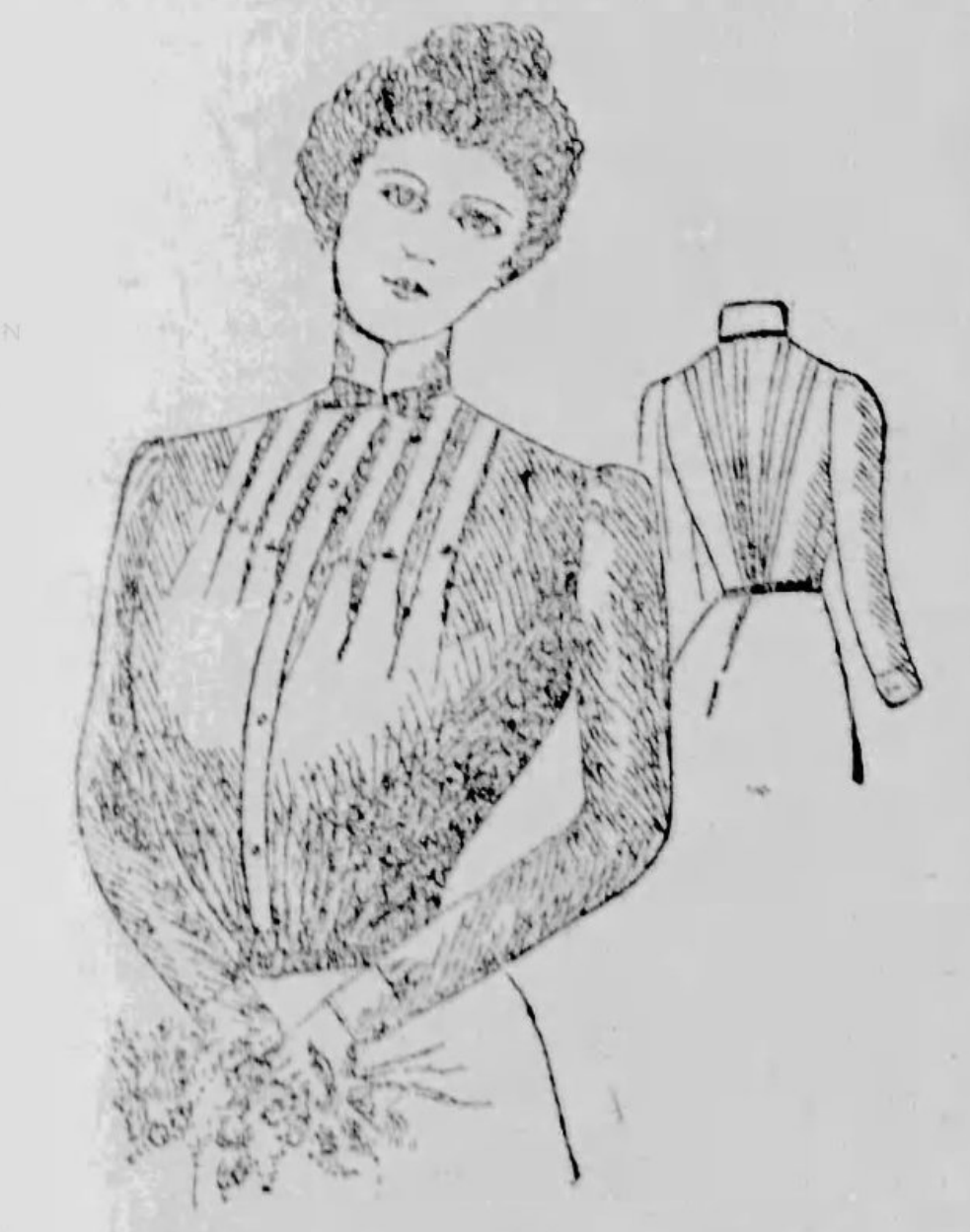
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1772—Bellville Waist.

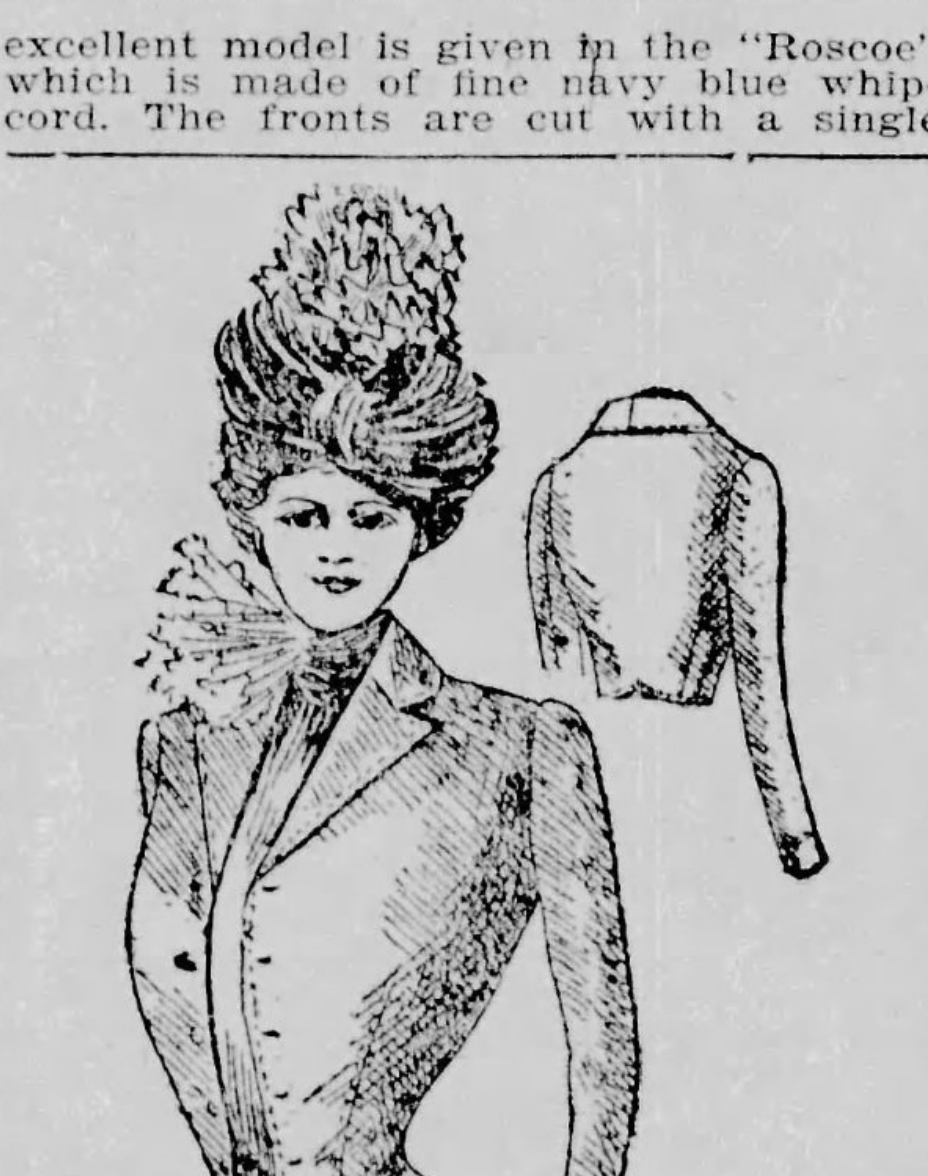
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A strikingly new model, on the tailor made order, it has a center box plait, with three narrow box plaits in each side, tacked down about as far as a short yoke. This waist is of military red taffeta; the tacking is done in a tailor stitch of black twist. The back of the waist has five narrow box plaits so plaited that they meet at the waist line, giving a pretty, slender effect. The shirt sleeves have scarcely any fullness at the shoulder and are finished with a three-inch cuff.



DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

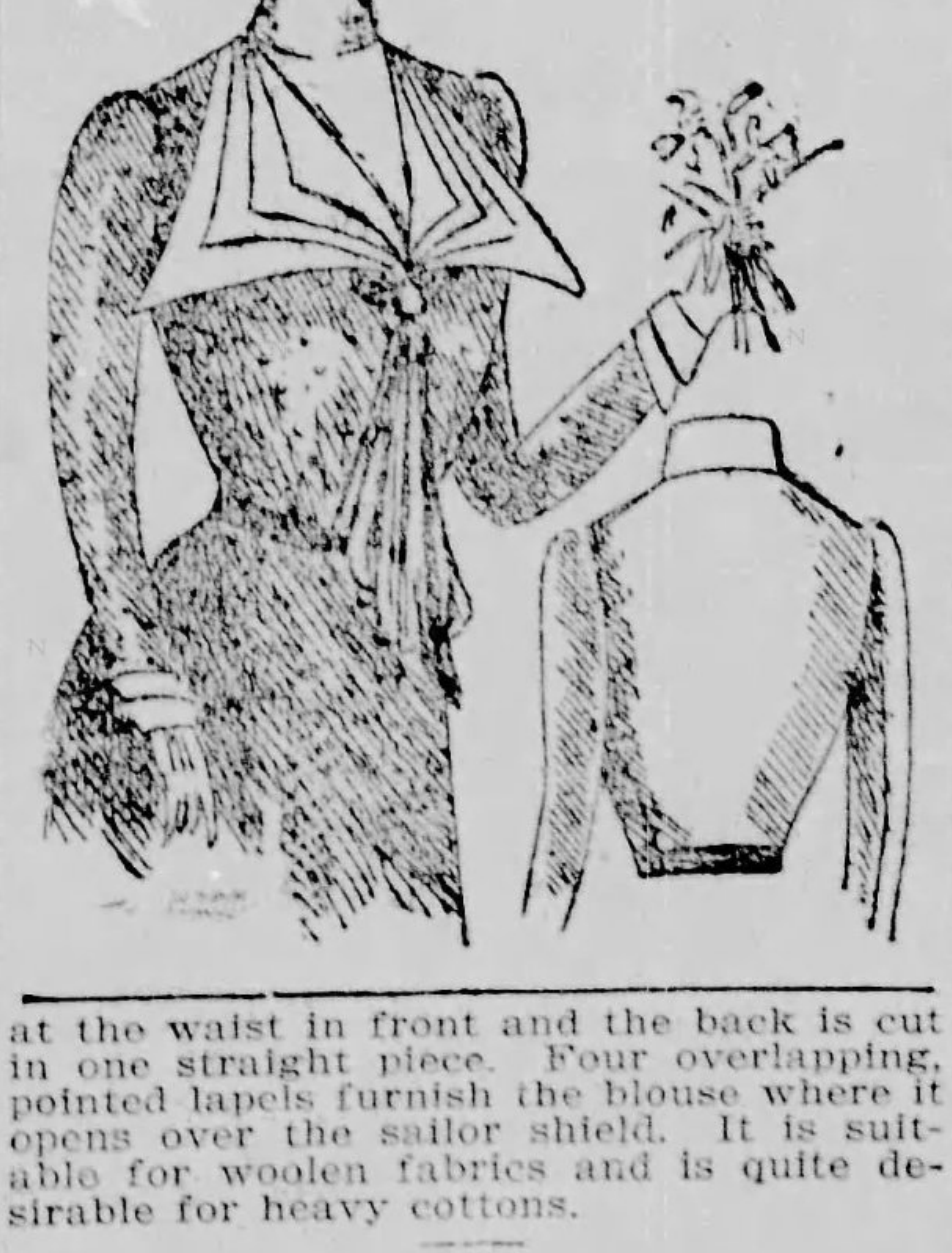
1769—Roscoe Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Some of the most stylish and newest jackets are made very short and tight fitting, having, when closed, much the effect of a plain tailor basque. An excellent model is given in the "Roscoe" which is made of fine navy blue whipcord. The fronts are cut with a single dart. These are wide back pieces and a single under arm gore. The seams are opened and stitched and the edges of the jacket are finished with stitching.



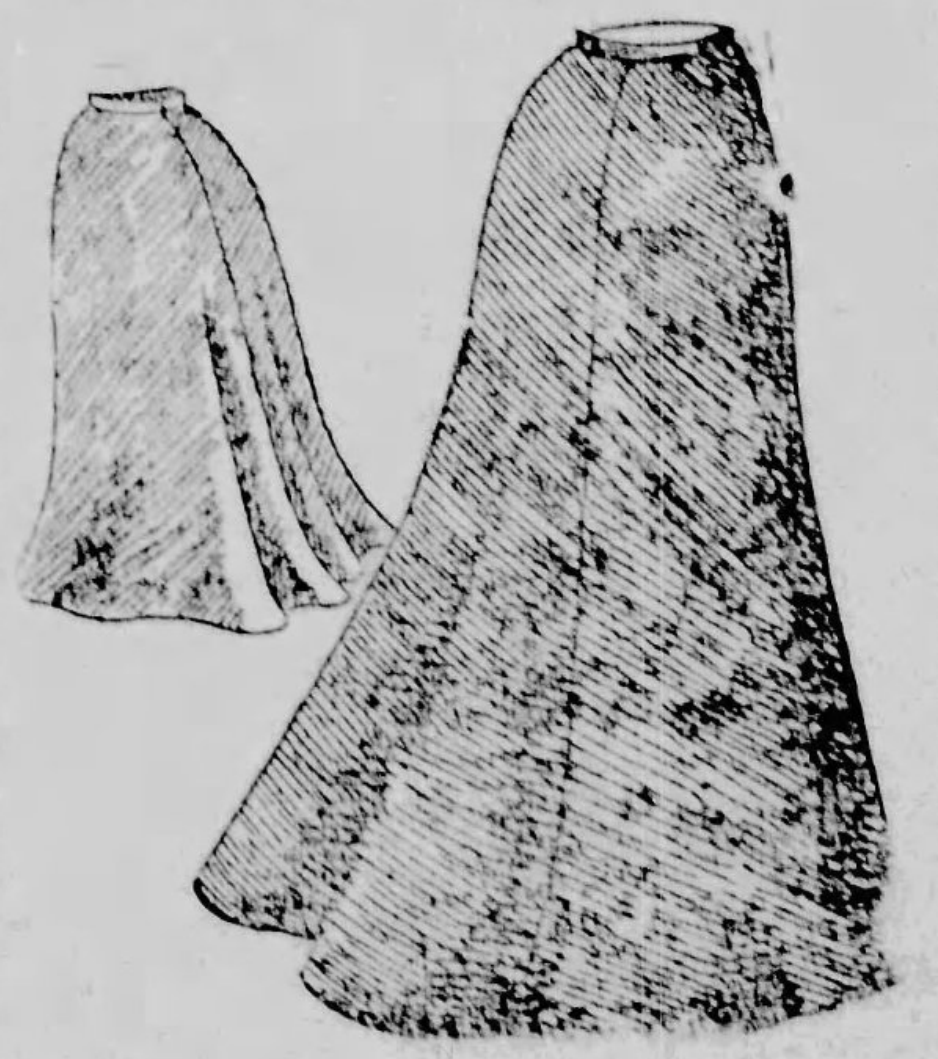
1622—Burnett Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Burnett is a jaunty design for one of the new blouse waists. It is plain over the bust, blouses very slightly at the waist in front and the back is cut in one straight piece. Four overlapping, pointed lapels furnish the blouse where it opens over the sailor shield. It is suitable for woolen fabrics and is quite desirable for heavy cottons.



1766—Lettice Skirt.

Sizes for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A simple, graceful design for a five gored skirt, suitable for any of the favorite silk, woolen or cotton fabrics. It fits the figure trimly, and the fullness in the back is laid in two turned in side plaits. This skirt may be worn with any style of waist or jacket and may be trimmed or untrimmed.



HE HAD A REAL LOVE FOR BRINGING LAW SUITS

There has just died in Naples a man whose life was like a comic opera in one respect. He was an inveterate fighter of law suits.

His name was Traversi, and he was the father of the composers of comic operas, Camillo and Gianino Antona Traversi.

Even in death he was consistent, for he got an order from the court enjoining everybody from announcing that he had departed this life. His will will keep his memory green, for he has made it in such a way that every one of the beneficiaries under it feels that he has not received what is coming to him or her, and will contest.

Traversi left his native city of Milan because he lost suits against the community for a reduction of taxes. He permitted no one to mention the name of the city in his presence after that. He rushed to court so often in Naples, whither he went after shaking the dust of Milan from his shoes, that he was known as "Law Jack." So rarely did he win any of the hundreds of suits which he brought on slight and no provocation that once, when he actually got a verdict, he had it engraved on a marble tablet and on the front of his country house.

His most famous suit was one which he won against the unhappy keepers of a restaurant. He entered the man's place and ordered a portion of roast beef. Unfortunately it so happened that all of the roast beef had been eaten. Traversi protested. He declared that the restaurant keeper had no right to announce on his menu that he had something which he could not serve when it was ordered.

He finally left the restaurant in a rage, only to return with a notary public and two witnesses, and an affidavit was drawn up on the spot declaring that the roast beef was not to be had. Then he brought suit and lost in two courts. In the third he won, and had the supreme satisfaction of seeing the restaurant keeper sentenced to pay a fine of 1.20 lire, the value of the portion.

SPRING ADVANCE NOTICE.

Though the blizzards are a-blizzing,
And the winter winds a-whizzing,
And the gas, as Johnny says, "is on the hog;"
Now we find the flowers blowing
And the early peas a-growing
In the seedsman's highly colored catalogue.

And we know, by that same token,
That old Winter's back (unbroken,
As it seems to us), is due to get a twist;
For as surely as by bluebirds
And the various old and new birds
Is spring foretokened by his little list.
—Indianapolis Press.

CORN FOR INDIA.

Topeka, Kan., April 5.—Governor Stanley presided at a mass meeting held here last night for the purpose of inaugurating a movement to raise a million bushels of corn to send to the famine sufferers of India. The Rev. C. M. Shelden was the principal speaker, and started the subscriptions by pledging $1,000 of his share of profits resulting from the Sheldon edition of the Capitol.

A committee, of which Governor Stanley is chairman, will meet to arrange for a systematic canvass of the state for funds. Fifteen hundred dollars and a carload of corn were pledged at the meeting.

News of the Week.

ADMIRAL DEWEY A CANDIDATE

Put on the Track to Knock Out Bryan by Gold Democrats.

Special Correspondence of The Blade.

Washington, April 4.—I have just had a half hour talk with Admiral Dewey in his home. He is a candidate for President—very much a candidate, in fact, and talks of his ambition with modest enthusiasm. "Yes, it is true," he told me, "I will now be a candidate for President if the American people so desire. When I came home from Manila I did say that I would not be a candidate, but like a wise man I have changed my mind. You know wise men change their views, fools never do. What impelled me to make the announcement? I'll tell you. For weeks the papers have been discussing me, and last week the Brooklyn Eagle had a labored editorial declaring that I had not the proper qualifications to make a good President

"Now, I was brought up to believe that the President was elected by the people to execute the laws of the land. He is the chief executive. He does not make laws, but executes them. You and others ask me my policy and platform. What President was it who once declared so much about his policy? He used the term 'my policy,' and it aroused much popular indignation. The people thought it sounded too much like imperialism. It is not my place as a candidate for President to announce a platform or policy. The candidates do not write the platform or party declaration of principles. When asked about my platform, I always answer, 'The American flag.' Yes, I thought it time to make a statement and I gave it to the World because that paper was the first to insist on my being a candidate for President. I thought it but justice, as in a way, I was the World's candidate."

Dewey was as ever very plain and modest and yet frank in his talk. He walked the floor as he talked, now and then taking a seat. Always somewhat enthusiastic he warmed up as the conversation went on and asked about his trip to Europe replied warmly:

"Not a word of truth in such reports. I am not going and I cannot understand why such reports are started. They are very annoying, especially in view of my engagements in the West. The people out there are asking explanations, and it does seem as if some one was trying to break up the show."

Admiral Dewey carefully refrained from stating which party nomination he would accept or prefer, his little reference to imperialism which slipped out incidentally in the conversation may be taken to mean that he would prefer to run on a platform opposed to imperialism and militarism, but he gave no actual statements to that effect.

As I was leaving he added voluntarily: "Mr. Gessner, let me say that there is really but little difference in the policies and views of the two leading parties today on many great public questions. They seem to agree to dovetail in with each other as it were."

It is significant that Dewey's announcement follows fast upon the declaration of John McLean that he would not be a delegate at Kansas City, but a spectator from Ohio. McLean can do more good for his brother-in-law outside the convention than in, and, by not having a vote, can still keep in line with the Bryan Democrats of Ohio, with whom he may have business in the future.

Admiral Dewey told me he would visit Ohio early in June. "I suppose there will now be some comment on my trips," he said, "but the engagements were made when I had no idea of being a Presidential candidate."

One thing is certain, Dewey expects the Democratic nomination. He knows McKinley is sure at Philadelphia. Mrs. Dewey is a Democrat, and her ambition is behind the admiral's declaration.

FRANCIS B. GESSNER.

Always a Democrat.

Washington, April 7.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to Washington last night from their brief visit to Philadelphia. They expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their reception. A number of reporters were at the house awaiting his return. In response to a question the admiral said that he expected in a few days to have ready for the press the statement as to his plans for the future which he indicated his intention to make.

"Can you confirm the statement you are credited with making that you are a Democrat?" persisted one of the reporters.

"Certainly I am a Democrat," he replied. "I always have been a Democrat," he added smilingly.

"Have you ever voted the Democratic ticket?"

"No, I never voted in my life. The only man I ever wanted to vote for was Mr. Cleveland."

"It is said that Mr. Cleveland wants you to run on a straight gold Democratic platform."

"Good night," answered the admiral, without answering the question, and retiring.

Monday next the admiral and Mrs. Dewey will move into their country house at Beauvoir, which they have taken for the summer.

McLean and Dewey.

Kansas City, Mo., April 7.—John R. McLean, brother-in-law of Admiral Dewey, has engaged elaborate quarters at one of the leading hotels for the Democratic convention in July. The rooms are very choice, and it is hinted that they are to be shared by Admiral Dewey. When the selection was made, Mr. McLean, it is said, announced that the rooms would be occupied by himself and a friend.

TO BEAT BRYAN.

New York, April 5.—The Herald says:

Briefly stated, this is the history of the Dewey candidacy as given to The Herald last night by a prominent party leader who has successfully manipulated state and national conventions.

The scheme to nominate Admiral Dewey at the Kansas City convention was carefully planned at a series of conferences, held in this city and in Washington.

Arthur P. Gorman, acknowledged one of the most skillful political managers in the Democratic party was asked to take charge of the movement. Such conspicuous long time party leaders as William C. Whitney, Daniel Lamont, Richard Olney, John R. McLean and Edward M. Sheppard, participated actively in the conferences.

They canvassed the entire situation. Until they became convinced that the movement could be successfully carried out, Admiral Dewey and all of his friends discredited the reports that the hero of Manila bay would run for President under certain conditions.

They proposed to spring the plan suddenly, not long before the assembling of the Democratic national convention and on the wave of enthusiasm which Dewey's announcement was expected to create, calculated on sweeping aside all other obstacles and on making Dewey the party candidate.

Admiral Dewey's announcement of his candidacy at this time was not contemplated by the leaders in the movement. They regarded April as too early. That the announcement should be made by Dewey now is due to the persistent reports from Washington that Mr. and Mrs. Dewey would go abroad. This latter announcement, declared by the admiral to have been absolutely without foundation, was regarded as an effort to forestall and sidetrack that Dewey boom.

The exact wording of Admiral Dewey's statement was the discussion for several weeks. It was prepared with the utmost care and a draft of the statement was sent to the admiral while he was on his recent visit to St. Augustine, Fla. It was pointed out last night that Democratic leaders of the prominence of those mentioned would not have consented to the publication of Admiral Dewey's statement at this time unless they knew the exact situation. They are men too shrewd and too experienced in political manipulation to force Admiral Dewey into the position of a candidate without a fair assurance of success. On the other hand, it was expected, the Herald says, that a large majority of the members of the present Democratic national committee and other leaders, swept into power by the Bryan campaign, would repudiate Admiral Dewey's candidacy and would adhere to the cause of Wm. J. Bryan. The present national committee, having been chosen at the Chicago convention, which made Bryan its candidate, will expire on the meeting of the Kansas City convention. They are Bryan's friends. Many changes, if the plans of Admiral Dewey's friends do not miscarry, will be made in the new national committee which will have great influence over the work of the Kansas City convention and which will conduct the campaign that will follow.

A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

Interviewed in regard to his candidacy for the presidency Admiral Dewey said:

"You ask me if I have advised with political friends about my candidacy. I have. You ask whether they are Republicans or Democrats. They are both. You ask what party I would be expect to be nominated by. I should think President McKinley would be nominated by the Republican party. You ask if I have any views as to tariff between this country and Puerto Rico. I have strong opinions. I do not care to express them now."

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills

HELP WANTED MALE ONE OF THE LARGEST AGENCY CONCERNS IN THE COUNTRY offering a PAYING and PERMANENT opportunity to active men desires to place additional men in every state of the Union. Send 2-cent stamp for book containing full particulars. State your name, address, age and present occupation.

Postoffice Box 802, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. DEWEY'S RELIGION.

Chicago, April 9.—The Chronicle prints the following special from Washington:

It is announced that Mildred Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, has left the Catholic church, which she joined a few years ago, and in which her marriage to the admiral was celebrated.

The report that Mrs. Dewey has decided to attend hereafter St. John's Episcopal church was discussed eagerly at the latter church yesterday, where it was expected she would attend services with the admiral.

Admiral Dewey, when the report was referred to him, said:

"As to the question whether or not Mrs. Dewey has left the Roman Catholic church and will hereafter attend the Episcopal church with me, will you kindly say that I have no statement whatever to make in this respect."

The admiral admitted, however, that Mrs. Dewey had some weeks ago definitely given up her pew in St. Paul's Catholic church.

That Mrs. Dewey has determined to change her faith is, nevertheless true, and the knowledge of it was whispered about from one to the other at St. John's church yesterday morning. All through the service there was a subdued excitement pervading the greater part of the congregation. Every time an usher passed down an aisle seating the crowd of strangers the regular pew holders leaned forward to see if the newcomers would include the admiral's wife. But the admiral's pew was vacant throughout the service. Not even the admiral was there.

DEWEY'S COMING TRIP.

Washington, April 9.—The Chicago reception committee, consisting of W. B. Conkey and J. M. Glenn, had a final interview with Admiral Dewey to-day. No mention was made of politics, the admiral's only allusion to the matter being that since he had accepted the invitation to visit Chicago last October conditions had so changed that he was accepting no further invitations. He assured the committee that he was glad to accept the hospitality of the city of Chicago. He told the committee he had received invitations from various organizations there to become their guest but had not accepted them. He had placed himself solely in the hands of the city of Chicago. He requested that there be no separate entertainments for himself and Mrs. Dewey. He wished matters to be so arranged that she could attend all the functions at which he would be present. The admiral, who received the committee in a most cordial manner, was assured that his wishes in this respect would be carried out and also was informed that arrangements had been made to have his son, who is now a resident of Chicago, participate in the various entertainments.

The admiral's party, consisting of himself and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Caldwell, Mr. May of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a Chinese servant, and Mrs. Dewey's maid, will leave this city in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio on April 29, in time to reach Chicago and rest before the ball at the Auditorium on the night of the 30th, the eve of the second anniversary of Manila bay. The train will be one of the handsomest ever run over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will occupy President Cowen's private car.

No stops will be made between Washington and Chicago as the admiral does not wish the trip to have the appearance of a stumping tour. After leaving Chicago, however, the party will take a twelve day tour through the Mississippi Valley. So far as outlined this will include a stop of one day at Jacksonville, Ills., two days in St. Louis, two in Memphis, two in Louisville, two in Nashville, and one in Frankfort.

Admiral Dewey was asked to-day concerning the story in circulation that Mrs. Dewey, had left the Catholic church and was to become a communicant of St. John's Episcopal church. He replied it was a matter he did not wish to discuss; that he did not see it was a question of national interest whether Mrs. Dewey was a Catholic, Methodist or an Episcopalean. It was a matter entirely personal to Mrs. Dewey and, he added, "Mrs. Dewey is not being interviewed now on any subject."

No date has been fixed for the publication of Admiral Dewey's proposed political statement.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Providence, R. I., April 6.—Revised returns from the state elections show that the total vote was more than 5,000 greater than that of last year. The fact that Gregory's plurality falls 1,100 below that of the Republican candidate last year is said by the party leaders to be due to the great personal popularity of the Democratic candidate throughout the state. The assembly for 1900 will stand 92 Republicans to 16 Democrats, as compared with 89 Republicans, 19 Democrats and one Prohibitionist last year.

GEN. OTIS IS RELIEVED

Gen. Arthur MacArthur Succeeds to the Supreme Command.

Washington, April 9.—Gen. Otis, at his own request, has been formally relieved of command in the Philippines and will be succeeded by Gen. MacArthur. He requests permission to get away by May 1 and his wish has been gratified.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

Washington, April 9.—The following report of recent developments in the Philippines was received at the War department to-day from General Otis:

"Manila, April 9.—General Bates returned from the south after placing the Fortieth infantry at Surigao, Cagayen, Iliganea, Isamis, Dapitan, Northern Mindanao, and attending to special matters intrusted to his department, Mindanao and Jolo, attended by two naval vessels and two gunboats. Troops occupied points without resistance. Two hundred and forty-one rifles, and 97 pieces of artillery have surrendered. Eleven places in Mindanao and three in Jolo Archipelago are now occupied by troops without the firing of a shot. Affairs in that section are quite satisfactory.

(Signed.) "OTIS."

TWO BRIGANDS EXECUTED.

Manila, April 9.—An interesting topic of conversation in army circles is the investigation of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston's execution of two Filipinos and the possibility of a court martial resulting therefrom. The story is that the Filipinos captured three Maccabebe scouts who were crossing the country near San Isidro and were preparing to kill them when one of the Maccabebes escaped and found General Funston with a scouting party near. This man guided the Americans to the rescue of his companions and when the troops approached the Filipinos fled, leaving the Maccabebes. Several of the Filipinos were shot and Gen. Funston captured two of them, took them to the village square and hanged them without trial, as a warning to the Filipinos. The present method of warfare and instances of the mutilation of prisoners have incensed the American soldier to such a degre ethat they feel justified in making reprisals, which has been done on several occasions recently.

There is a strong feeling among the residents and friendly Filipinos that the Chinese General Pana, who, as announced on March 31, surrendered to Brig. Gen. Kobbe, after terrorizing the province of Panay, should be severely punished. It is pointed out that his career has been more that of a brigand than that of a soldier, as he looted and extorted money by torture from wealthy natives, and burned alive some of his followers who intended to desert him. It is believed that Pana surrendered because he feared his own men, and that he expected to be paroled, like other officers, and enjoy the fruits of his brigandage.

FIGHTING IN LUZON.

Manila, Sunday, April 9.—Reports of encounters between the American troops and the insurgents continue to arrive from many points. On Friday Captain Sturgis, while reconnoitering, struck an insurgent outpost on the Nevaliches road, five miles distant from Manila, killing two and capturing ten. All were in full uniform. Unfortunately Captain Sturgis' force was not large enough to pursue the main body.

A detachment of the Forty-second Infantry, while scouting in Laguna province, was pursued by the insurgents and obliged to take refuge in a church at Paeto, where the Americans repelled the rebels until reinforcements arrived.

Lieutenant Gordon, with a company of the Sixteenth Infantry, while scouting near Aparri, Cayagin province, engaged 250 insurgents. Lieutenant Gordon was wounded.

A sergeant and a corporal of Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, were killed in a severe fight in Capiz province, island of Panay.

The insurgents made a night attack upon Calbayon island of Samar. They killed the sentry, swarmed into the town, and searched the house of Major Gilmore, of the Forty-third Infantry, who was absent. They killed his cook. Ultimately the Americans drove them out of town, killing four and capturing twelve.

General Young, commanding in North Luzan, has made several requests for reinforcements representing that his force is inadequate; that the men are exhausted by the necessity of constant vigilance; that he is unable to garrison the towns in his jurisdiction; that the insurgents are returning to the district and killing the Amigos, and that it is necessary for him to inflict punishment in several sections before the rainy season begins.

Gen. James Bell, who is in command in Southern Luzon, has made similar representations. He says his forces are inadequate, and that he merely holds a few towns, without controlling the territory.

The president of the town of Samal, province of Bataar, Luzon, and another prominent native have been assassinated because they were known to be friendly to the Americans.

The president of another town has joined the insurgents because they had threatened to kill him if he did not.

TELEGRAPH IN LUZON.

Washington, April 7.—General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, said yesterday that the work of establishing a thorough and complete system of communication in the island of Luzon by the officers and men of his branch of the service, is progressing rapidly. The island is now overspread with a net work of telephone and telegraph lines extending on the east from Manila northward to Aparri, at the mouth of the Cagayan river, and on the west from Baugui, at the northwest extremity of Luzon, down the coast line and back to Manila. Cables have been laid in the waters of Manila bay from Manila to Cavite, and in Laguna de Bay from Taguig to Binan, and from Taguig to Calamba and Los Banos, thence to St. Cruz on the eastern shore of the bay.

As there is practically no mail system in the islands, it can readily be seen what an enormous amount of communication must be carried on by the telegraph, telephone and cable. Gen. Greely said that over a million words by these methods are transmitted in the Philippines daily. The demand for operators will greatly exceed the supply, and every man in the signal service who shows electrical knowledge to any degree is at once dispatched to Manila. Thus experiments in war ballooning, wireless telegraphy, and other features of the service for the time are neglected for lack of suitable men to conduct them.

HAPPY FAMILY

When They Got Rid of the Coffee Habit

A little woman out in Oswego, Ill., tells about her husband having determined to see if he could not make her quit coffee drinking, which he believed to be the cause of her constant neuralgia and general nervousness, brought home several packages of Postum Food Coffee which he had discovered, by trying elsewhere, to be good.

She says: "What in the world he brought home five packages for, I could not understand; nevertheless I quit coffee and started in on Postum Food Coffee. I did not have much faith in the change doing me any good, but was astonished to discover that my neuralgia left me almost at once, and the nervous troubles kept getting less and less.

"Little daughter at that time had been ill and could eat little or nothing. She was pale and thin. As soon as I discovered how Postum treated me, I began to give it to her. She liked it very much, and would drink it when she would take nothing else. She began to pick up rapidly and got plump and round and rosy.

"I don't care what sort of food there is in Postum so long as it treats me as it has. It is plain enough the food contained in Postum Coffee is good, and that's all we want to know. I am rid of neuralgia and nervousness, and I am a healthy woman. Husband has also been improved, and daughter is well and happy, as I stated above." With best wishes, Mrs. Nellie Treman.

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Wonderful Discoveries by a Famous Specialist Who is Curing Thousands.

The medical world has acknowledged that the new discoveries of Dr. T. A. Slocum, the eminent scientist and laboratory expert, are a sure, certain cure for the most advanced cases of Consumption, Grip, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Lung Weakness and all forms of Pulmonary Diseases.

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No matter how many discouragements have been met with, the cure is swift, certain and permanent.

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Each of the Four Preparations comprising the Slocum system of treatment act together, until perfect health results.

WRITE TO ME.

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment by simply sending name, postoffice and express address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York, and stating that you read the announcement in the Weekly Blade.

Act NOW. Get rid of that stubborn cough—rid your system forever of the diseases which quickly lead to Consumption. Let no prejudice prolong further suffering when the trial costs nothing.

DON'T DELAY.

GEN. ARTHUR McARTHUR.

Succeeds General Otis as Governor General of the Philippines.

WHEELER WON'T RUN.

Washington, April 7.—Gen. Wheeler's attention being called to a suggestion of himself as a vice-presidential candidate, he made the following statement:

"I do not think that my name has ever been mentioned in that connection except as very many other gentlemen have been referred to, simply in the way of a personal compliment. I have appreciated these flattering allusions to myself, but never regarded them as at all serious or other than the kind expressions of partial friendships.

"The greatest ambition of my life has already been realized. I have seen those who were once Confederate soldiers fight under the stars and stripes against foreign foes, as soldiers of the United States. I have seen the masses of the people of all the southern states eagerly and earnestly offer their services to fight in the country's cause, and have seen them become participants in the events which have suddenly made ours the leader among the great powers of the world, and opened avenues which enable us to establish the most favorable commercial relations with countries containing nearly one-third of the earth's population.

"I have seen the cordial relations which existed during the first seventy-five years of our government firmly reestablished between the people of all sections of our common country, and in all this I believe I see the dawn of a new prosperity, in which the southern states will be the largest beneficiaries. The realization of conditions so advantageous to our whole country fills the measure of my desires, and beyond that I have no ambition whatever."

A NEW CHEMICAL.

New York, April 9.—A remarkable experiment was made at the labratory of Thomas A. Edison, at Orange, N. J., where a piece of iron was melted in exactly five seconds. Louis Dreyfus, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, showed Mr. Edison this new process for attaining an enormous degree of heat in an almost incredibly short space of time by the combusion of a certain chemical compound which the inventor keeps a secret. The chemical compound is used in connection with powdered aluminum.

Mr. Dreyfus placed a half cupful of his chemical in a small crucible and covered it with a small quantity of the powdered aluminum. He then placed an iron wrench about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound, Mr. Dreyfus stepped back and the mixture blazed up furiously. In five seconds the iron wrench was melted. It is estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The value of the process is in welding steel rails and tubing.

MILES A CANDIDATE.

New York, April 7.—The World says: General Nelson A. Miles is willing to be the Democratic nominee for president. He has so stated to his friends, and ten days ago he visited William C. Whitney to talk with him about the possibility of his being nominated.

Mr. Whitney told the general that all the leading gold Democrats were as much opposed to the nomination of Bryan now as they were when he was named for president four years ago, but he did not commit himself to the support of the general. He merely took the matter under advisement and said he would consult with his friends.

THAT GOLD STATUE.

New York, April 9.—Capt. A. H. Mattox, press representative of the United States commission to the Paris exposition, says:

"The $150,000 gold statue of Maude Adams, the actress, typifying the 'American girl,' will not be exhibited at the Paris exposition.

"Miss Adams' statue will not be admitted within the exposition gates, on the ground that the exhibit is a personal one. Commissioner General Peck was asked for space for the statue, but I am authorized to state that the only American statue to be shown will be that of Lafayette, the money for which was subscribed by the government and by the children of the public schools. Commissioner Peck has written from Paris most positively that he will not have the statue of Miss Adams at the exposition."

When the statue was cast, on March 27, it was announced that it would be shipped to Paris in April. It was to be placed in the Palace De L'Optique.

It is understood that Commissioner Peck's decision will not prevent those interested in the statue from sending it to Paris. Just where it will be shown has not been announced. The plans for shipping it have been completed. The statue weighs 700 pounds.

The unveiling of the Lafayette statue will take place July 4, which will be known as "United States day." President McKinley will start the ceremonies by pushing an electric button in the White House, whence telegraph and cable wires will reach to the exposition grounds. The breaking of the current will allow the veil over the statue to fall to the base.

MISS SAMPSON WEDDED.

Boston, April 6.—The wedding of Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, to Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N., took place at the commandant's residence at the navy yard last evening, and was attended by many army and navy officers and their families.

April Showers

Wash away the filth and waste that have accumulated during winter.

In like manner Hood's Sarsaparilla expels from the blood impurities that have been deposited during the season when there has been but little perspiration and perhaps constant confinement in impure and vitiated air. It is a boon to tired mothers, housekeepers, teachers and others who spend their time indoors.

It gives the blood richness and vitality, fitting it to nourish and strengthen the nerves, muscles and all the great organs of the body. It cures all spring humors and banishes that tired feeling.

It is the best medicine money can buy for all diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood. You should begin taking it to-day

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SILK WAIST OR MACKINTOSHES. How to get one for 2c. Send postage to The HOWE GARMENT CO., Box 335 Syracuse, N. Y.

ACTIVE MAN Permanent position; $60 month and expenses; experience unnecessary. Clark & Co., 232 S. 4th St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Farmers' sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; [illegible] a year with advancement; steady employment; must be honest, reliable and with good recommendations. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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DECISION IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., April 6.—The court of appeals to-day handed down a decision in the governorship case in favor of the Democrats. The opinion is by six of the judges—four Democrats and two Republicans. One Republican, Durelle, dissented.

The Republican judges, Burnam and Guffy, gave a seperate opinion from the Democratic judges, but which agreed with the Democratic members in its conclusion.

Judge Hobson wrote the opinion of the court. The concurrence of Judges Burnam and Guffy with the four Democratic judges was a surprise generally, but to the Republicans especially, and there is much speculation now as to whether the talked-of appeal to the United States supreme court will be prosecuted.

The opinion holds that the action of the legislature in seating Governor Beckham was final and that the courts have no power to review it; that Governor Taylor exceeded his authority in adjourning the legislature to London and that the journals of the two houses of legislature, being regular, cannot be impeached. The Republicans will now try to get a hearing before the United States supreme court. Thirty days must elapse before the mandate of the court of appeals, in accordance with to-day's decision, is issued. Meanwhile, no radical change in the relative positions of the two state governments is expected.

Endorsed Woodruff.

Albany, N. Y., April 6.—The Republican senators to-day endorsed unanimously the candidacy of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff for Vice President.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

A SIGN OF SPRING.

When skies are dull and dreary,
And spring seems far away,
There comes a token cheery
To ease the sad delay.
I heard the sounds of laughing,
Which seemed 'mid sighs to grope;
The tones of childish chaffing
While Tilly jumped the rope.

Her voice is far from mellow;
She wears a gingham gown;
Her hair in braids of yellow
Goes bobbing up and down.
But every tone she utters
Thrills with a vernal hope.
No more the ice-wind mutters
When Tilly jumps the rope.

Be jocund! Spring is nearing.
The omens do not fail.
The wind is southward veering.
The breeze supplants the gale.
The sunshine's golden fingers
Caress the meadow slope;
The sparrow chirps and lingers
And Tilly jumps the rope.
—Washington Star.

TO FIND THE WAY.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"There is no royal road to success."

I wish these words could be blazoned before the eyes of every boy and every girl who is contemplating doing some special work in the future. It would be a good thing, too, if those individuals who, later in life, find it necessary or desirable to take up some kind of work, could convince themselves that there is absolutely no such thing as jumping at once into a successful accomplishment without preparation, simply because they have a natural facility in some direction.

It takes work, hard work, and increasing effort to climb any ladder successfully. Of course, there is always room at the top, but those who get there do not "soar on gauzy wings," nor rise by easy stages. Figuratively speaking, they pull themselves upward inch by inch. Even down where the crowd is, they who do not know how to hold on, will inevitably fall away. And this holding-on power must be acquired by study, experience, training.

Women more than men are apt to take a superficial view of what is necessary in a work undertaken seriously and as a business. Men more often know. Hard knocks have taught them that it takes knowledge, and skill, and training—or an experience which has proved a training school—to succeed in this world of competition. Because a thing looks easy is no reason for concluding it to be so.

I have no doubt that Mary Johnston's meteor-like success will encourage many an unknown writer with a belief that she can go and do likewise. Perhaps she may, but she must also have back of her years of study; years of thought and meditation; a childhood and youth and early maturity steeped in an atmosphere in harmony with her later work. Mary Johnston's genius has had such sudden fruitage, because her brain was trained for years in the best way to give it expression.

In a little book entitled, What Women May Earn, made up of essays, many of them by those who have won success in some business or profession, this need of thorough preparation and continuous effort always, is urged insistently. Not one of them advances the idea that success is a thing of chance, of superficial effort. Not one even hints that there is any remunerative employment which does not tax the brain and energy of the worker. They teach the truth that every dollar received in all ordinary avocations must be earned by careful and conscientious labor; every step forward made in professions, in art, in literature, is the cumulative wage-result of arduous effort.

Mary Tillinghast, the successful architect and house decorator, tells of a bright young woman, with taste and talent, who asked if she could not do equally as good work with herself and make a great deal of money.

"Yes," replied Miss Tillinghast, "if you are willing to enter an architect's office and work eight hours a day for a couple of years, I think you might succeed."

There came an instant cry of protest against such drudgery, so many hours a day, and for so long a time! Miss Tillinghast goes on to say:

"The decorator must not only work eight hours a day, but every moment, in thought or deed, if she has her art at heart. I find that the stumbling-block to women is their unwillingness to go to the bottom of things. They shrink from paying the price of hard study. They look only to the high lights, the finished picture."

That is it. The high lights, the finished picture! They do not see the drudgery that lies back of what has been done successfully. The result is in sight, but not the hours of thought, the wearying attendance to many little things which were necessary to its obtaining. These do not appear, but the one who has wrought to such purpose will always acknowledge that they were a large part of the process of production. There is nothing in this world worth doing which has not a certain amount of drudgery connected with its accomplishment. Remember that when you think some work is especially easy and desirable. Because it does not show upon the surface, do not imagine it is not there, for if you do, you will find yourself wofully mistaken.

I have not written these things to discourage anyone from undertaking whatever work she desires to do, or thinks she has a talent for doing. While there is no royal road to success, there is always a road which patience and persistence will generally make it possible to travel to the end.

Do you desire to be a writer? Then remember you cannot give to the public anything worth its reading by sitting jauntily down to your desk and scribbling without preparation what you are thinking and believing, simply because you have some facility with your pen.

Do you want to be an artist? A little amateur painting will not qualify you to go into the market and demand, with any expectation of receiving, money for your productions.

Do you wish to enter a profession, establish a business, do any work that depends upon the good will of the community to make it successful? Only by careful preparation and a continued and conscientious effort, may you hope to win. Superficial accomplishment may float upon a popular wave for a season, but it is soon stranded.

Success to-day depends upon training, upon persistent and concentrated effort, and upon the power of patiently awaiting results. I know that the latter is not always easy, and, sometimes when the wolf is at the door, not possible. But even then these qualities of patience and perseverance are necessary.

No one is to understand by what I have said that an undertaking is to be approached with fear and trembling. That is to invite failure in the very beginning. That is to weaken every effort. Face it with the feeling that nothing lies in it that is too hard for you to overcome. Think of these thrilling words addressed to the world's workers of every kind:

You hold the whole world in your hand;
See to it what you do.
Or dark the light,
Or wrong the right,
The world is made by you!

Go in to use this power in whatever direction your desires and your needs point, with the conviction born of determination that as you wish, it shall be unto you. Thus is laid the firm foundation upon which success is builded.

HIGH AND LOW.

A boot and a shoe and a slipper
Lived once in the cobbler's row;
But the boot and the shoe
Would have nothing to do
With the slipper because she was low.

But the king and the queen and their daughter
On the cobbler chanced to call;
And, as neither the boot
Nor the shoe would suit,
The slipper went off to the ball.
—By Rev. John B. Tabb.

EASTER DAY.

The observance of Easter, the queen of feasts in all Catholic churches, is each year becoming more and more recognized by Christians of all denominations as a commemoration of the resurrection of our Lord, instead of simply a service of the Roman church, which it has been considered, even within the memory of the present generation. It is not many years since the flower-decked altars and special observances of this day were looked on by good men and women as foolish, if not absolutely wicked, while now it is difficult to find a church where there are not special decorations, special music and special offerings in remembrance of Him who rose from the dead.

In early times the converted Jews observed this feast on the same day as their Passover, while the Christians insisted that it should be held on the Sunday following, because it was then that Christ rose from the dead. To settle the dispute, and to insure uniformity in the time, it was decided in the fourth century by the council of Nice that Easter day should be the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens on or immediately after the 21st of March.

This feast, coming, as it does, at the close of a long fast, is eagerly welcomed by the people and celebrated with more joyful demonstrations than those at Christmas. In somet of the old countries the services commence with vigils and prayers lasting through the preceding night, but in America there is an early morning service, a profusion of flowers, beautiful music, and everything is done with a view of conveying the idea of the resurrection.

Aside from the church observances, this is a time for great festivities. Easter weddings, as they are called, though seldom occurring on Easter day, but in the week following, are usually very numerous and beautiful. Daffodils, lilacs, white roses and lilies of the valley are the flowers most suitable for such a wedding. A procession of choir boys preceding the bride up the aisle and singing an epithalamium, is a revival of an ancient and very pretty custom, which will be seen at some of the Easter nuptials this year. It is a pleasing change from the usual procession of bridesmaids and ushers.

Christenings, or, as they are sometimes called, "Caudle" parties, form another favorite entertainment immediately after Easter. The weather is, usually, by that time, propitious for carrying the baby to the church where the ceremony of baptism is to be performed. The godfathers and godmothers meet there, and, with other invited guests, accompany the newly-made church member to the home of his parents, where dinner or breakfast is served. Each guest brings a gift for the child, and these vary from a silver spoon or cup to a check for $100,000, which one wealthy godfather is reported to have left in the cradle on such an occasion.

Cards for these Caudle parties are sent out, reading thus:

Mrs. George Sweet,
At Home
Tuesday, April 10, from 3 to 6.
Caudle.

The "caudle" is a very sweet porridge made of oatmeal, raisins, spices and—shall I say it?—rum, though some substitute wine. This is cooked until it forms a jelly, and is served hot in little cups at the close of the meal.

Easter dinners can be made very delightful affairs. They should be simple and less heavy than those of winter. Everything should be fresh—spring lamb and mint sauce, asparagus and dandelion salad replacing the roast beef and turkey of the Christmas feast and the canned goods that have formed the vegetable courses during the winter. Now that it is possible in large cities to procure fresh vegetables all the year around, the change is not so great as formerly, when these were grown only out of doors, and consequently were much later in taking their places upon the table.

With the thought of the Easter dinner, is closely associated that of the dinner dress. An old rhyme tells us:

"At Easter let your clothes be new,
Or else be sure you will it rue."

It used to be firmly believed that unless one or more of the garments worn on that day were new, ill luck would certainly befall you. If there is truth in this tradition—and who can prove there is none—where is the man who would refuse his wife the new dress or hat upon which her heart is set at this time?

If the head of the family persists in setting at naught these prophecies, if he fails to eat hot cross buns on Good Friday, or refuses to purchase new hats for himself and wife for Easter, he must not blame The Blade if his house burns down, or he fails in his business during the year.

We cannot close this brief account of Easter day observances better than by quoting a description of the beautiful service of the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pa.:

"During Holy Week daily services are held, in which the congregation follows the Savior in spirit through the trials of that last week of His life on earth. On Good Friday the entire day is spent in prayer, and at the solemn "ninth hour" the low, soft, sweet notes of the trombones breathe the announcement of the Master's death, and the kneeling people rise and quietly wend their way to their homes. During Saturday a stillness broods over the community, all life seems hushed, and a holy peace and silence reigns.

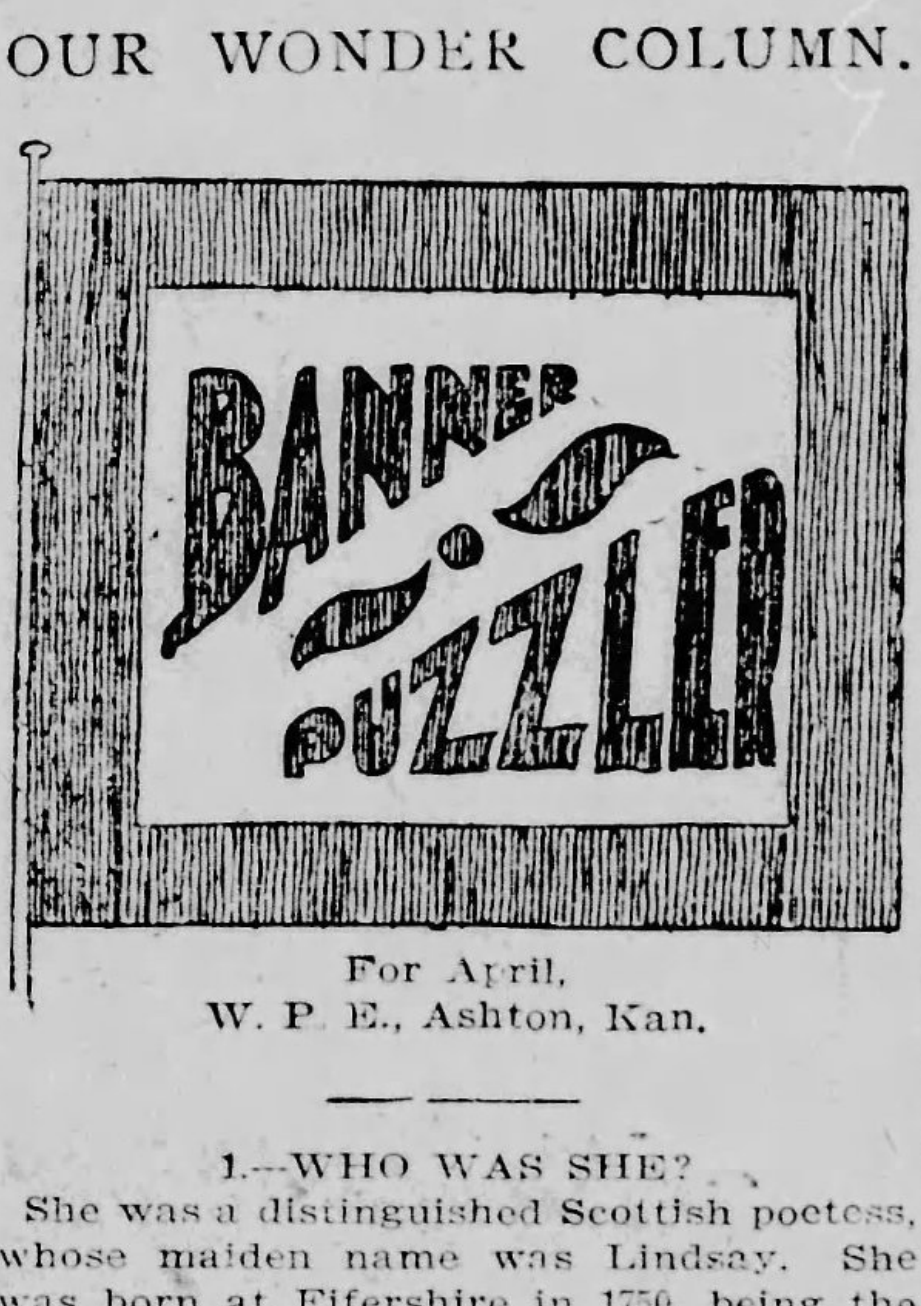
Early on the resurrection morning, when the stars are still shining, through the silent streets, the trombonists walk from place to place, pouring forth their grand inspiring anthems, awakening the slumbering town to the welcome knowledge of the advent of the glorious day. Ere the stars have faded, the streets are thronged with people wending their way to the church and exchanging loving greetings as they meet friends.

The Easter service is begun in the church, but when the brightening skies announce the approach of the dawn, then, in solemn procession, subdued and reverent, the people pass out, and, headed by the band of trombones and other musical instruments, ascend the hill leading to the beautiful "God's Acre," which has been profusely decorated with flowers, where the service of song and responsive reading is continued, and in devout expectancy the gathered throng await, in spiritual communion with their departed loved ones, the resurrection hour.

With the first appearance of the sun above the horizon, there bursts from the assembled hosts a melody of song, a spontaneous expression of glad hearts, and in exulting joy peals forth in antiphonal accord, "The Lord is risen. Hallelujah! Praise the Lord." Then follows hand shaking and an exchange of good wishes as the people return to their homes, carrying with them the comfort and assurance that must follow the certainty that the Lord has, indeed, risen from the dead and liveth to make intercession for His people.

SOPHIE F. WALDRON.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For April,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was a distinguished Scottish poetess, whose maiden name was Lindsay. She was born at Fifershire in 1750, being the daughter of the Earl of Balcarres. Her best literary effort and that which gave her the widest reputation was the poem "Auld Robin Grey." She died in 1825.

C. M. B.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If a musket ball be fired vertically in still air, with what per cent of the initial force will it strike the ground, the resistance of the air being taken as 5 per cent of the force of gravity?

Mc.

DIAMOND.

X
X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X
X

1.—A consonant.
2.—The human race.
3.—The ultimate atom.
4.—A gregarious, aquatic, animal.
5.—Spruce, stylish.
6.—The native governor of Algiers.
7.—A vowel.

COURT.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My whole, composed of 9 letters, is a dogma of one of the churches. My 4-7-8-9 is a synonym of murderous; my 3-7-6 5-8-9, is one of the earth's motions; my 1-2-4 is a household pet; my 1-5-3-6, is what friends often do; my 8-2-4, is a household article; my 1-5-9, is what every one should do.

NASBIE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about "Need-fire" and the purposes for which it was used?

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"To love and win is the best thing: to love and lose is the next best."

GRACE.

Answers to Puzzles of March 29.

1.—Roland.
2.—Words forming acrostic, Lamantin, Eldorado, verbatim, ephemera, released; primals down, lever; up, revel; finals down, nomad; up, Damon.
3.—$24.00.
4.—Words in square, nacre, amour, comma, rumps, erase.
5.—It was General Taylor, at the battle of Buena Vista who said: "Yes, yes, they are five to our one, but I'd just as lief whip 'em that way as man to man."
6.—William Knox wrote:

"For we are the same our fathers have been,
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, we feel the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run."

Chat.

As usual, W. P. E. is to be congratulated on being the Banner Puzzler for the month. If there was any money in it, he would be able to retire and live on the interest after a bit!

Illi-Nois took second rank, Pauline and W. A. Hoyt had a tie for third, and A. Faul was a good fourth.

Several new members entered for the spring term, namely: Lewis P., Carrie G., Silky, and E. Nigma. They were all cordially welcomed by the Schoolmistress, and put in the front row where she could have an eye on them.

Correct answers were received from A. Faul, W. P. E., Lewis P., W. A. Hoyt, Carrie G., Silky, Marley Cranford, E. G. R., and E. Nigma.

W. P. E. and E. C. Cornell will please look their arithmetic lesson over, and see if they have not made a mistake about 4 inches big.

E. G. R. Good boy! I am sorry you have been ill.

W. A. Hoyt is on the sick list also, but sent a good list of answers.

A. Faul, I wish the "spirit moved you oftener.

Lewis P., sent some beautiful work in solution of the double circle problem.

Thanks are also due to Marley Cranford for diagram and solution.

E. Nigma, the address was all right.

Carrie G., please send answer to your query.

Easter Bells

BY MARY LOWE DICKINSON

Oh, ring and swing, sweet Easter bells, in all your towers high!
Outpour your music to the earth, uplift it to the sky;
Send out its sound, the wide world round, till near or far away,
The answering echoes sweet rebound, "The Lord is risen to-day!"

Break forth again in singing, all ye little hills of God!
The pulsing of your music thrills the flowers beneath the sod;
Upspringing into verdant life, they rise from earth's dark prison;
How could they sleep in silence deep—when Christ, the Lord, is risen.

O, human hearts that ache and break while men and angels sing—
God's earth is singing for your sake—for you the joy bells ring;
By your sealed heart God's angel waits: the portal of your pain
Swings wide at holy finger touch, "the dead Christ lives again."

Lives—that eternal light may glow upon the shadowed tomb;
Lives—that God's love may overflow our wastes of sin and gloom;
Lives—that His life through human love may find its best employ;
Lives—that our souls may share with His eternal Easter joy.

His life breaks forth in light and bloom—His life sings out in song—
And joy thrills through our anguish sore; and Love o'ercomes our wrong.
The Lord is risen! through earth and heaven the tide of gladness swells!
Let all our souls raise sweet songs of praise to echo Easter bells.
—Silver Cross.

Written for The Blade.

THE FALL OF MINERVY—AN EASTER STORY.

LOUISE LATHAM WALLS.

LOUISE LATHAM WALLS.

Miss Minervy Tuttle stood in the open doorway of her cottage looking out across the barren fields that began to show a faint tinge of tender green, while the maple trees blushed rosy-red with the premonitory glow that heralds the crowning glory of summer's foliage. In the fence corners, the last of the winter's snow lay in thawing heaps with black borders around their edges that steadily crept onward and onward, obliterating in their advance the mounds of whiteness above. The air was keen and sharp, but carried a breath of freshness that told of coming spring and hinted of the growing things in the bosom of Mother Earth, ready to start into life under the thrilling touch of the sun's caresses.

"I do believe," exclaimed Aunt Minervy bending to look at the ground near her feet, "that them Johnie-jump-ups is a stickin' their sassy heads through a'ready. Sure's you live, there they are, white, purple an' yaller blooms! Don't you think that spring has come to stay," she warned, shaking her finger at the brave, little crocuses that had thrust their flowery faces through the cold, damp loam. "Jest as likely as not, you'll go to bed to-night under a snow blanket an' wake up dead in the mornin'. It does seem though as if the winter had really broke up," she added, sniffing the air approvingly and turning to watch a pair of blue-birds that were perched side by side on a near-by rail fence, preening their soft plumage in seeming indifference to Miss Minervy's close proximity.

"You don't prove anythin' 'bout spring's bein' here," was her skeptical address to the feathered beauties. "You've been 'round all winter and goodness only knows how you've pulled through alive, for it's been hard enough for human critters, to say nothin' of the beasts of the fields and the fowls of the air. Well, I must be goin' in, for the aches an' pains that's a chasin' through my bones is a sure sign that Minervy's spring-time is over an' won't never come agin," she ended with a sigh, turning back into the house and closing the door carefully behind her.

The kitchen was warm and bright, spotless in its neatness and with the homey atmosphere that throbs with the life of the household. On a shelf in the sunny, south window stood a row of geraniums rooted in earthen pots, while hanging behind them were well starched, white muslin curtains, tied firmly back in stiff folds with prim, little bows of ribbon. The rag carpet on the floor was protected around the stove and table with narrow paths of oilcloth which had been so repeatedly rubbed and scrubbed, that none of the original figures remained.

Miss Minervy herself presented as neat and thoroughly polished appearance as the room in which she stood. She was a tall, angular woman, with fair hair that was fast turning to grey and of that peculiar quality that separates into dry, little wisps showing the scalp of the head between. On each high cheek-bone lingered a delicate tinge of color like the pink of a late blooming rose, and her keen, blue eyes gleamed behind square-cut glasses framed in heavy rims of brass. The spectacles had belonged to her grandmother, but when Minervy found her eyesight growing dim she had brought them out and putting them on had sturdily worn them ever since. In her youth she had been considered "well favored," and now, in her later years, was not without her attractions, for the spare figure was carried with an upright dignity and the smile which broke the stern-line of the firmly set lips illumined her face with an expression of gentleness that belied its mask of severity.

An orphan niece who had attained the position of village school-mistress shared the home of her aunt, together with the old cat Tobias, who was an important member of the little household, for Miss Tuttle being much alone had fallen into the habit of talking to her feline companion who blinked his eyes, and curled up his pink tongue in soft mews of friendly response.

The afternoon was drawing to a close when Minervy folded away her sewing, and, laying it in a compact parcel upon her work-basket, glanced at the clock and arose to prepare the evening meal.

"I s'pose 'Lizbeth will soon be comin' in hungry an' tired," she said to Tobias, who was following her about roused to action by the cravings of his appetite. His mistress obeyed the unspoken request, and, after pouring a generous quantity of milk into the saucer, dedicated to his use, turned her attention to the glowing range.

"Might as well set the kettle to bilin'," she thought, poking the fire energetically and adding fresh fuel to the flames.

Soon the kettle found its voice singing and gurgling merrily while Miss Minervy moved about the table setting the cups and dishes in place and making frequent trips to pantry and closet. Suddenly she paused to look from the window at something which was evidently ill-pleasing to her mind. For a moment she remained at her post of vantage and then resumed her occupation with her firm lips pressed into a narrow line and a heightened spot of color on either cheek.

At length the door opened and a rush of fresh air announced the entrance of her niece.

"Home again, Aunt Nervy," she greeted, and after going up to her bed-room to remove her hat and jacket descended again to the kitchen where she stood by the stove holding her stiffened fingers over the grateful warmth.

Elizabeth was a pretty girl, whose tall willowy figure possessed a rounded slenderness that gave no promise of her aunt's angular lines. There was a happy light in her eyes and a dreamy smile lingered about her lips as she absently watched the fluffy clouds of steam puffing from the kettle while Tobias awakened from his nap to extend his welcome, and rubbed against her skirt, bumping his head upon her feet in his demonstrations of ecstatic joy.

"Some folks don't care nothin' 'bout us, Tobias," said his mistress in injured tones. "Some folks rather stand at front gates and talk to shiftless men," she announced, trying to appear oblivious of her niece's presence.

"Why, Aunt Nervy, what is the matter?" inquired the girl.

For a time the lady in question refused to respond and silently finished placing the food upon the table, then, seating herself at the head of the board, poured out a cup of tea and took a tentative sip as if to test the quality of the beverage. Elizabeth regarded her anxiously, but waited quietly for developments.

"I see you walkin' home with Silas Baxter, didn't I?" her aunt said at length in a question that was a statement in its import.

"Why yes, Auntie," was the answer, "we were talking about driving over to the city on Easter Sunday to hear some of the fine music," she explained with a blush.

"Humph!" ejaculated Miss Minervy.

You know they have beautiful music in the churches on that day, and Silas has promised to take me over. He said he might come in to-night, and I guess I better put a fire in the parlor air-tight." 'Lizbeth ventured casually.

"Well, I guess you won't," her relative informed her. "The kitchen is good enough for a Baxter any day. Shiftless set, root and branch! I hope you're not thinkin' of keepin' company with Silas Baxter. None of 'em ever was forehanded an' it's my 'pinion none of 'em ever will be, though they say he's doin' right well raisin' garden truck under glass," she admitted reluctantly. "But you can't have no fire in the best room," she repeated, reverting to her original refusal.

"Very well, auntie," her niece replied, "but you are mistaken about Silas. He is energetic and hard working, and I think you are unkind to speak of him in such a way, though after all, it doesn't matter to me personally, we are only good friends."

"That's as it may be," her guardian remarked significantly. "I know signs when I see 'em, an' no man is a goin' to walk home from school with you every afternoon, an' hang on front gates, an' call agin in the evenin', 'less he sets considerable store by you. I ain't no objection to your marryin' some day, but I ain't got my mind made up to a Baxter yet. I've seen too much misery come from tyin' up to one o' them. They seem to be powerful fascinatin' to women folks, an' a woman is the beatenist cretur to hang on when she's set her heart on a man, 'specially if he hain't half good 'nough for her an' treats her partickilarly mean. But we ain't all clingin' vines. Neither is all men folks sturdy oaks. So fur forth as my observation goes, a sight of 'em is mighty wabbly."

"Oh, auntie!" Elizabeth expostulated, "your imagination is running away with you. I don't expect to marry Silas Baxter, or any other Silas for a good many years to come."

"Well, you can't have no fire in the air-tight, anyway," reiterated Miss Tuttle, decisively.

No reply was made to this last denial and the two finished their meal without further exchange of words.

After the supper dishes had been washed and put away, Elizabeth went up to her room to make some little changes in her dress, and then descending again, entered the parlor for a book which had been placed there for safe keeping. The flaming candle in her hand cast a faint light over the room, and for a moment she paused on the threshold to glance with an amused smile at the sacred precincts.

Miss Minervy's "best room" was celebrated in the village annals by reason of the "parlor set" made from solid mahogany, hand-turned and put together by the lady's paternal grandfather, who had been a cabinet maker in his time. Covered with slippery haircloth, and without scratch or blemish, these grim monuments to an unfulfilled purpose of beauty were ranged stiffly against the wall, encircling like a cordon the claw-legged center-table which supported a tall, glass lamp with a strip of red flannel floating in its bowl, lending a frivolous spot of color to the surrounding gloom. A large album, and a gilt-edged book of poems entitled "The Young Ladies' Companion," flanked the lamp on either side, while one corner of the apartment was graced by a massive "what-not" holding on its shelves a collection of sea shells, a shark's tooth, and a spray of white wax-flowers, entwined about an equally white and waxen cross. This last creation under a crystal globe, conveyed the impression of being a funeral relic, but was in reality the expression of Miss Minervy's artistic aspirations when her youthful spirit craved a demonstration of decorative beauty. The closely drawn, green shades were draped with Nottingham lace curtins, while the placid features of George and Martha Washington simpered at each other from opposite walls across an oasis of ingrain carpet, covered with a design of green and red in sprawling figures. The much discussed "air-tight" held a post of honor, the flickering glow of the candle reflecting from its polished sides as it stood bleak and cold without a hint of cheering warmth.

Elizabeth shivered as she turned from the encompassing chill and gladly went back to the cozy kitchen where her aunt sat by the table plying her needle with dauntless energy.

"I'm afraid auntie will not be real pleasant to-night," the girl thought, and seating herself in the circle of light, opened the book which remained unread as she waited listening for the sound of approaching footsteps, and the announcing rap of her expected visitor. They were not long in coming, and Elizabeth, obeying the summons, soon returned to the kitchen, followed by Silas Baxter, who bade Miss Tuttle a timid good evening.

"Evening," his hostess replied curtly, and bending her head closely over the sewing in her lap, paid no more attention to the caller.

Under these trying circumstances there were frequent intervals of silence in the conversation between the two young people, while Silas sat ill-at-ease in a straight-backed chair, clinging to his hat and looking as thoroughly cowed and uncomfortable as only a man can look under such conditions.

In a short time he arose to end his torture, and once more addressing the silent Minerva, said: "I suppose 'Lizbeth has told you we're planning to drive over to the city Easter morning to hear some fine church music. Have you any objections?" he asked.

"'Lizbeth's of age," she responded briefly, "but I don't hold much with gallivantin' 'round on the Sabbath day. I might's well tell you that if she goes 'twont be with my say so. She better stay to home and make Easter music to her own meetin' house," and the speaker closed the argument by setting her teeth sharply upon a length of thread which she bit off with a grating snap.

The young man was silenced, but turned inquiringly toward Elizabeth, who said with regret: "I'm sorry, Silas, but of course, if Aunt Nervy objects, I can not go," and she smiled bravely, though the tears were not far from her bonny brown eyes.

"Oh, aunty, how could you!" she exclaimed, when she re-entered the room after closing the door upon the retreating form of her indignant guest.

"Jest as easy as pins," answered Miss Tuttle. "If Silas Baxter keeps a comin' here it won't be from no connivance or encouragin' of mine," and she cast her work aside in a swirl of disorder that betrayed her disturbance of mind.

Their good-nights were briefly spoken, but when Miss Minervy prepared for bed, she paused frequently in the operation, and absently stroked Tobias, who lay curled up on the foot of her couch, for the once unresponsive to her friendly advances.

The days passed by, and Silas no longer accompanied Elizabeth in her walks from school. There were no more friendly chats at the gate, no evening visitor appeared at the door, and Aunt Minervy watched anxiously the face of her niece, which seemed to grow thinner and paler with the speeding of time.

"I do believe she's grievin' for that man," she confided to Tobias, with a scornful emphasis on the word "man."

"Forever more!" she exclaimed. "I don't know as I had any call to interfere, but I just everlastingly 'spises them Baxters, though they do say Silas is real scrabblin'. Wonder if there's anythin' I can do to make 'Lizbeth happier?" she thought, but her fierce pride revolted at the idea of capitulation, and she remained inactive.

MISS MINERVY MEETS THE GOAT.

The day before Easter arrived, and matters were in the same condition. Elizabeth was unusually silent at times, but endeavored to be bright and cheery, and to preserve a semblance of her wonted light-heartedness. Her aunt felt the change, however, and remembered with regret the part she had played in the little drama unfolding before her, once more reflecting during the process of pinning on her shawl preparatory to a visit to "the store," of the possibility of conciliating the injured Silas.

"I jest can't knuckle down," she decided, firmly adjusting her bonnet and taking a basket filled with eggs upon her arm, started for the village where she was bent on barter and trade.

Her way led across a meadow, and the turf covered earth felt soft and springy beneath her feet as she moved along, her mind intent upon the purchases to be made, and the wisest disposal of her perishable wares.

Suddenly there was a halt in her progress.

"Forever more!" she uttered nervously; "here comes Barnes's goat! They ought to be made to tie him up 'stead of lettin' him run 'round loose to pester folks. Shoo, git out!" Miss Minervy shouted, waving her burden in a threatening manner. But his goatship was evidently in a playful mood and lowered his head, kicking up his heels in absurd imitation of a frisky colt. Then he stood quite still, directly in Miss Tuttle's path wagging his jaw in a peculiarly sardonic way.

"Shoo, Billy!" she cried again in soothing tones. "Shoo, Billy, good Billy," she repeated, cautiously advancing in a wide circuit around the place where the truculent animal held the beaten track.

"There, I guess I've got by him now," she sighed with relief, and hurried along toward the village.

Suddenly there came a severe concussion from behind. Earth and sky seemed reeling in wild confusion, and down she fell flat upon the ground, while the basket and its contents flew in opposite directions.

For a moment Minervy was stunned, and then slowing righting herself, assumed a more comfortable position, and turned to view the wreck. In the midst of the havoc stood the goat quietly munching the broken eggs and occasionally taking a nibble at the basket by way of desert. However, a watchful eye was kept upon his victim, and whenever she attempted to escape, Billy lowered his head suggestively and sidled a few steps nearer.

"He does act as if he was possessed," groaned the hapless woman. "I 'spose I've got to set here an' starve to death 'less somebody happens along. Might as well gather up a few o' them eggs that ain't broke while I feel able to. Maybe they'll save my life. Shoo, Billy, you git away!" she commanded, reaching out for the sustenance near her that had escaped from the general destruction. The situation grew serious. The day was cold and Miss Minervy felt the chill from the damp ground penetrating to the very marrow of her bones. Each time she tried to move, the goat charged upon her, then, after having subdued his prisoner and asserted his authority, ambled about looking harmless as a lamb but keeping his eye out for any sign of revolt.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear," she sobbed. "Is everybody dead and buried to-day? I ain't hungry yet, but I'm most froze, an' it seems as if I had been settin' here a week. I must be a sight to behold!" she moaned, attempting to straighten her usually decorous bonnet which now had fallen over one ear in rakish abandon.

The slow passing moments seemed like hours, and through Minervy's stiffening limbs shot frequent twinges of sharp pain that caused her to wince and groan with anguish.

"I'll be laid up with rhematis sure," she thought, warily trying to regain her footing, when Billy's attention seemed far away.

But at the first movement his evil eye was upon her and she sank back in hopeless resignation.

At length the sound of a blithe whistle echoed from the roadway.

"Help! Help!" shouted the prisoner, raising her voice in a shrill scream that startled the goat and disturbed his meditations.

The whistling ceased for a moment and then began again, floating back to the anxious listener in receding waves of melody that grew fainter and fainter as the distance increased.

"Help, oh, help!" called Minervy repeatedly, with a strength born of her desperation.

Once more the whistle died away and there was a silence, till the sound of padding footsteps treading the spongy soil, told of coming rescue.

Billy, upon seeing a superior foe, marched away with an air of dignified innocence while the sufferer raised her eyes to meet the amazed face of Silas Baxter.

"Why, Miss Tuttle!" he exclaimed, "was it you who called? What are you doing here?"

"I jest thought I'd set a spell for my health, an' I was hollerin' for joy," she declared, finding humor in the situation, now that assistance had arrived.

The young man looked puzzled, but observing her desire to arise, lent a helping hand that brought her firmly to her feet.

"Are you hurt?" he asked kindly.

"I guess there ain't no bones broke, but I'm considerable shook up," was the answer.

"What happened?" Silas questioned.

"Barneses goat," Minervy retorted, significantly, pointing her finger at a distant knoll where stood the culprit, a bold silhouette against the gleaming sky.

"Oh," ejaculated her deliverer, comprehending fully the fate which had befallen her.

His face was grave, but a glimmer of mirth in his eyes brought out an answering smile to his companion's lips and laying down her arms in complete surrender, she said: "I'll take it as a favor, Silas, if you'll see me down the road a ways. I feel awful totterin' some how."

"Why, of course I will," he acquiesced heartily, and supported by his strong arm Minervy gladly turned her face homeward.

"Well, I've got my everlasting comeuppance," was her inward thought, but whatever confidences passed between them remained an unbroken secret, though when Aunt Minervy entered her kitchen she surprised her niece by saying, "I guess Silas 'll be 'long to take you over to the city to hear the Easter singin'," at the same time bending to remove the earth stains from her skirt.

The girl looked bewildered, but the sunshine crept back to her face and all day long, snatches of song trilling from her lips brought a happy look to Minervy's eyes as she listened.

Unluckily, with the dawn of morning they were awakened by the patter of raindrops on the roof, and overhead a lowering sky foreshadowed a stormy day that precluded the possibility of the expected pleasure.

"I guess I wouldn't worry none, 'Lizabeth," consoled her aunt, moved to sympathy by the downcast face that met her glance across the breakfast table.

"I know it isn't a pritty day and you can't take no drive to the city, but it's my idea that Silas 'll be comin' over this evenin', so you better lay a fire in the air-tight an' we'll light it 'long 'bout sundown so's to take the chill an' damp off the best room. I thought you an' him might like to set there to-night."

"How do you know he is coming, Aunt Nervy?" Elizabeth questioned, wonderingly.

"'Twouldn't s'prise me none if he did," was the guarded reply, "an' if I was in your place, 'Lizabeth, I'd put a red bow in my hair an' chirk up a little, though you're a likely appearin' girl whether or no."

"Oh, auntie! you are so good," a pair of smiling lips pressed a loving kiss on Minervy's cheek who confessed: "I've had a jedgment, child, for interferin' where I hadn't any call to, an' I've met my come-uppance in that goat of Barneses," but beyond this brief explanation she divulged no other circumstances regarding her sudden conversion.

In spite of the inclement weather the two attended morning service at the village church, where Elizabeth took her accustomed place with the choir to join in the service of song.

Full and clear rang out her sweet tones the Easter tidings:

"Christ the Lord is risen to-day,
Sons of men and angels say;
Raise your joys and triumphs high
Sing, ye heavens, and earth reply."

Down in the pews below, Silas listened with upturned face drinking in the music of the hymn of praise, his heart responding to the inspiration of joy and gladness illuminating Elizabeth's face.

All through the day the hours passed without alloy and when the night shades gathered in deepening shadows, Minervy's parlor put on its gala dress. The chill of desolation fled before the radiating heat of a glowing fire that snapped and crackled in the cherished "air-tight," casting a ruddy glance through its cyclopean eye. The rays from the lamp, glistened and glimmered, dispelling the gloom and turning to bronze the rich waves of Elizabeth's hair. Silas was there. All discord was swept away and the sound of their happy, young voices floating back into the kitchen, rang like sweet music in Minervy's ears who sat peacefully rocking to and fro with Tobias curled up in her lap, a furry bundle of comfort most luxurious.

"I guess some folks is happy to-night, old puss," she whispered.

Then Tobias reached out a velvety paw to pat his mistress' cheek.

Slowly ceased the swaying motion of the chair, drowsily her head pressed against its cushions, and with a sigh of supreme content, together they sailed away to the beautiful land of dreams.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

TWO CHUMS: A STORY FOR EASTER.

BY MARY ALLAIRE.

He is just a chubby boy, as happy as the day is long. He lives in a back basement, in a house in a street where the sun does not shine because of the tall buildings on either side. His father sold wood and coal in the front basement to poor people in the neighborhood, because he could not run a sewing-machine any longer, and so had started in business for himself. Rudolph found life much more interesting than when he lived upstairs in the big tenement and had to listen to the whir of the sewing-machine all day. Now there were the lovely piles of wood that could be carried from corner to corner in the dark basement; coal, shoveled into his cart with only one wheel, could be dumped from the back just as the coal was dumped from the big carts in front of his father's store. Now he could stand at the front steps and look out at the street; he could carry the coal to a corner of the area and play coal-yard. One morning, when his mother was keeping the store and he stood on the steps, an old, old lady who lived in the tall tenement across the street came to order a pail of coal. She was not a happy-looking old lady, and she did not love little children. As she slowly climbed down the steps Rudolph looked with a sweet smile into her face. No smile was returned, but the friendly boy was not discouraged. He leaned forward and touched the old lady's hand, pleasantly saying, "Mornin'!" Nobody could resist that, and the old lady stopped and put her hand on his head. "Good-morning," she responded. Holding tight to the old lady's hand, the small boy went down the steps with her.

When the order was given, the old lady turned to go, but the baby still held her hand. Slowly, slowly they climbed the stairs to the street. When the top step was reached, the small boy had no intention of stopping. A look of amazement came into the old lady's face. "Why, little boy!" It was so long since anybody had wanted to be with her that she was puzzled.

"What do you want, little boy?"

"Home, lady."

"Home with me?" He nodded.

"Mrs. Selinsky," called the old lady, "I'm going to take your little boy home with me."

"Kind, veree kind," and Mrs. Selinsky smiled gratefully; it was so rarely that any one had time to give to children in that neighborhood, where sewing-machines ran all day and far into the night. This visit to the old lady was as great a treat to little Rudolph as a trip to the park, or even on a railroad train, to some children.

"You need not send that coal right away; I can wait for an hour. Whoever brings the coal can bring your baby back."

The old lady looked up and down the street, and then hurried across with the smiling Rudolph. Up, up, up to the top of the high tenement climbed the two, exchanging most cordial smiles. When Rudolph reached the door of the old lady's home, he was delighted. There was the great blue sky to be seen through the windows, and rows of flower-pots on each window-sill—one with a lovely red flower. To a little boy who had never seen flowers on the plant, this was a most wonderful sight. "You like it, little boy?" asked the old lady.

"Pretty, pretty," he murmured.

"He is the loveliest boy I ever saw," said the old lady under her breath. She went into the dark bedroom and opened a tiny trunk, on the cover of which were rows and rows of brass nails. Down in the bottom of the trunk, under everything, the old lady found a red flannel ball.

"I haven't seen that ball for a long time," said the old lady to herself.

"Little boy, how would you like this?" Rudolph's eyes grew larger and rounder. "Me?" he asked, sweetly.

"Yes, little boy, there isn't any other," and she gave the ball to Rudolph. With the sweetest smile he kissed her hand. Then what do you think happened? The old lady kissed him. After that these two were great friends. If the old lady went for a walk, she always crossed the street for the little boy. Once she went without butter for two days to save the money to take Rudolph in the open cars. What a day that was for both of them!

"He like much to go wif you," Mrs. Selinsky would say, when the old lady would call, "Any little boys to lend?"

All winter the little boy climbed each afternoon to the old lady, and they did wonderful things together. They made carts of pasteboard boxes and spools; they picked the dead leaves from the plants and looked for buds; they watched the wonderful sky, with such colors as Rudolph never saw before. The old lady talked about the country, a place Rudolph knew nothing about.

"What 'heep?" he would ask when the old lady talked about the sheep on her father's farm.

She gave up eating meat for two weeks to buy some red yarn, and made Rudolph a little red cap and mittens.

One Sunday the old lady sat quietly at her window looking at the sky above the roofs of the houses. It was Easter morning. The church-bells were ringing, and the old lady could not go out. "The child will not get up here before afternoon, and I wanted to get him a flower. Think of Easter without a flower!" and the old lady wiped her eyes with her apron. There was a tap at the door and a fumbling at the knob, and Rudolph stood with a tiny bunch of pinks in his hand.

"I fin' 'em," he said, his face all aglow. The old lady bent and kissed him, and took him on her lap. He looked up and saw the tears in her eyes; his lips quivered and he put his head down on her breast.

"Why, child, it's because I'm glad. Where did you find them?"

"On 'treet; 'em falled down."

A little while before a young girl was hurrying along the street, and a few pinks fell from her coat. They lay in the dirt on the street, and a man stepped on one. Rudolph had grown tired of the dark cellar, and climbed up to the railing, and there in front were the flowers on the sidewalk. He clutched them and hurried over the way to his friend.

"I do hope some one who loves flowers found them," said the young girl when she missed them.

At that moment the old lady was putting them in a bottle filled with water, and Rudolph was dancing about, asking, "Are you g'ad?"—The Outlook.

The Merry Go-Round column was omitted to-day to make room for the Easter story, which the editor hopes its members will enjoy sufficiently to compensate for its absence this once.—Ed.

HARD FIGHTING NEAR WEPENER

Boers Are Pushing Hard on General Brabant's Force of British.

London, April 10.—The Boer attack on General Brabant's force at Wepener was resumed again at dawn to-day. The enemy's attack on two or three sides on Monday lasted until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the firing ceased and it was believed that the enemy had been beaten; but it was announced this morning from Aliwal North that the fighting had again begun. General Brabant's force, numbering from two to three thousand, hold positions in a rough country. It is not known what the numerical strength of the Boers is, but whatever it may be, it is being rapidly augmented. A body of 2,000 Boers is marching towards Springfontein from Smithfield, between Wepener and Springfontein. The detonation of heavy guns was heard at Maseru on Monday. Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British resident commissioner of Basutoland, has left Maseru for the border.

The events in the southeast portion of the Free State have caused the Eighth division, which had been ordered to Fourteen Streams, to be diverted to Springfontein.

Mysterious movements of troops at Bloemfontein are proceeding. The newspaper correspondents are not allowed to telegraph their destinations, and the presumption is that Lord Roberts is making dispositions to cut off the raiding Boer forces when they try to withdraw northward from the pursuing British columns.

The reappearance of the Boers in the occupied country has caused a revival of the warlike feeling among the Free Staters of the Fauresmith and Philippolis districts. The federal agents are busy getting details of the surrendered Boers, and owing to the British garrisons being withdrawn from these districts the British residents are uneasy, and sent delegates to Springfontein to ask for help. They were told that steps for their defense would be immediately taken.

The Boers are reported to have ventured south of the Biggarsberg, and to be posting heavy guns four miles north of Elandslaagte. They are also said to have fortified the vicinity of Wessel's Nek.

General Sir Frederick Carrington has reached Cape Town and is going to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, forthwith.

The war office proposes to land at Cape Town before the end of May 20,000 horses, which will be conveyed there in 23 steamers sailing from New Orleans, Buenos Ayres and Australian ports.

The Westminster Gazette likens the British campaign to "the fruitless series of campaigns in which the large, disciplined armies of Spain sought to crush the Cuban insurrection," adding: "Of course our troops far excel in valor and discipline the conscript armies of Spain, and the climate is in our favor, but our enemies equally excel the ragged levies of the Cuban insurgents."

Lions Led by Asses.

London, April 10.—The Leader says: "The reports from Bier as well as from British sources of our reverses near the Bloemfontein railway are truly lamentable. They show a distinct lack of care and leading.

"In the face of surprise, we seem utterly without recourse except reliance on luck. That is a safe card in the play, but a costly one.

"'Lions led by asses,' was an old description of the British army, but we thought we had learned something of late years in the commissioned ranks. What light does this war throw upon that possibility?"

Siege Lines Tightening.

Mafeking, Tuesday, March 27.—News was received yesterday of the advance of the southern relief column.

The Boers this morning opened fire at sunrise with seven guns, including one 100-pounder. The Boer siege alone has already fired over 60 rounds.

Under cover of the fire, the Boers advanced to the northern works, but retired precipitately on coming within rifle range. They also advanced to the southwestern parts, but were repulsed. There was one casualty.

The Boers under Commandant Jan Cronje are evidently falling back before the advance of the southern relief column, and are concentrating with two commandos who are retiring before Col. Plumer, in order to make a final effort to reduce the town.

All the forts and outlying positions are manned, the troops are standing to arms and everybody is under cover. All are convinced that this is the Boers' last attempt.

Kaffir-Boer Battle.

Pretoria, Saturday, April 7.—Advices from Mafeking say a band of armed Kaffirs left Mafeking, through the burghers' lines, during the night of April 5, and were followed and surrounded in the bush, when they were shelled by a Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun. The Boers then stormed the Kaffir position, killing 31. The Kaffirs fought stubbornly.

Skirmishes are reported at Biggarsberg and in the Free State, mostly between patrols.

Prisoners at St. Helena.

Island of St. Helena, April 10.—The Niobe and the Milwaukee have arrived here with the Boer prisoners. Their health is good, with the exception of four cases of measles, necessitating the Milwaukee being quarantined.

The prisoners are quiet and well behaved. They will probably land to-morrow. The governor has been notified of the desire of the authorities that the prisoners be treated with every courtesy and consideration.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Cape Town, April 7.—A determined attempt to escape was made to-day by the Boer prisoners at Simonstown and fourteen of them succeeded in getting away.

In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was recaptured but about fourteen are missing. Sentries have been placed at different parts of the town and the station is under military supervision.

London, April 7.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows:

Bloemfontein, Friday, April 6.—The casualties at Reddersburg were:

Officers killed—Captain F. G. Casson and Lieutenant C. R. Barclay, both of the Northumberlands: wounded two; captured eight. Non-commissioned officers and men killed, eight; wounded, 33; the rest were captured.

Our strength was 167 mounted infantry and 424 infantry. The enemy was said to be 3,200 strong, with five guns.

The Boers are in force at Wepener, north of Smithfield, Orange Free State, and are threatening General Brabant's colonial division, the main body of which with the artillery, is at Wepener.

A telegram which left Masaro, Basutoland, north of Wepener, at midnight, describes the Boers as being "in great force and afraid to make a frontal attack," but it is added they were endeavoring to turn the British position by crossing the Basuto frontier by a road skirting the Caledon river, the road emerging south of Wepener.

The Basutos are excited. Assistant Commissioner Griffiths, with a force of police, left Maseru Friday, going where the Boers are about to trespass and the tribesmen engaged for railroad work at Bloemfontein are deserting to protect their villages.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

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A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Reports reach Maseru almost hourly of Boer activity in the Orange Free State.

Captured 200 Boers.

Carnavon, Cape Colony, April 6.—It is reported that 200 insurgents who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons had occupied Kenhardt rode into that place and were captured by the British troops.

The Canadian artillery has returned here from Van Wycksvlei.

FIVE COMPANIES CAUGHT BY BOERS

Gen. De Villebois Mareuil, a Boer General, Is Killed.

London, April 6, 4:09 p. m.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office, announcing the capture of five companies of his troops:

"Bloemfontein, Thursday, April 5.—Another unfortunate occurrence has occurred, resulting, I fear, in the capture of a party of infantry, consisting of three companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two companies of the Ninth regiment of mounted infantry, near Reddersburg, a little eastward of Bethany railway station, within a few miles of this place. They were surrounded by a superior force of the enemy with four or five guns. The detachment held out from noon, April 3, until 4, 9 a. m., and then, apparently surrendered, for it is reported that the firing ceased at that time. Immediately after I heard the news, during the afternoon of April 3, I ordered Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present headquarters, to Reddersburg, with all possible speed, and I dispatched the Cameron Highlanders hence to Bethany. He arrived at Reddersburg at 10:30 yesterday morning, without opposition, but could get no news of the missing detachment. There can be no doubt that the whole party has been made prisoners."

The war office, at about 4 p. m., posted a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing Lord Methuen's capture of 54 Boers and the killing of Gen. Villebois Mareuil, the chief of staff of the Boer army. This news had been judiciously started a few minutes, when a second telegram was bulletined reporting the loss of five companies of British infantry.

In the death of Gen. Villebois Mareuil, the Boers lose their best instructed soldier in continental methods of warfare. As the late Gen. Joubert's chief of staff, his brain devised the Boer defenses against Gen. Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith. He is supposed to have chosen the gun positions and to have laid down the covered trenches. He disposed the Boers at the centers, from which they were sent massed to the defense of any part of a wide arc. Gen. Villebois Mareuil was the most notable of all the soldiers of fortune serving with the Boers. He had written occasional interesting letters to French correspondents.

A CANAL STRIP.

New York, April 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

One official of the administration is authority for the statement that arrangements have been practically concluded with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the acquisition by the United States of a strip of territory ten miles wide between Greytown and Brito, through which the Nicaraguan canal will be constructed. There are certain diplomatic phases of the negotiations yet to be perfected, but it is understood that these are rather matters of detail than of principle. Rear Admiral John G. Walker, president of the Isthmian canal commission, sounded the Central American governments as to the action they would take in the event of a formal proposition from this government looking to the acquisition of the necessary territory, and the answers he received were generally of a satisfactory character.

Rear Admiral Walker's action followed the receipt of instructions from the President. These instructions contemplated:

First—That he ascertain the sentiment in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, respecting the transfer of necessary territory for the purpose of the canal, and the terms upon which such transfer would be made; and

Second—If any conventions or contracts with foreign powers or corporations prevented the construction of the canal by the United States.

Rear Admiral Walker visited Managua and San Jose, and had very satisfactory interviews with President Zelaya and President Iglesias. In view of the fact that to construct the canal it will be necessary to build railroads and other appliances, Read Admiral Walker considered it desirable to obtain five miles on each side of the proposed canal, and at least three miles on the southern shore of Lake Nicaragua.

NEW STEAMER LINE.

Tacoma, Wash., April 9.—President Hill, of the Great Northern, announces that his plans for a new line of American trans-Pacific steamers have been changed. Some time ago he had plans prepared for several 10,000 ton vessels. Further investigation has convinced him that the future carrying trade across the Pacific must be done at a small margin of profit, and to secure this immense cargo carriers will be necessary. He has ordered the two ships of 20,000 tons capacity each, and intends ordering more. The steamers will be placed in commission in the fall of 1901.

THE GOTTFRIED CASE.

Washington, April 6.—William M. Pipkins, a non-union miner from the Couer D'Alene was the first witness heard to-day at the Couer D'Alene investigation. He told of the threats and intimidation against him and others because of their refusal to join the miners' union and of their being driven out of Wardner by a mob of 200 men, beating tin canes. The progress of the investigation was slow, owing to constant objections to the witness' testimony on events prior to the blowing up of the mill.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

Havana, April 7.—Senor Enirque Varona, secretary of finance, has a letter in the local papers to-day in which he discusses the general political situation. He considers municipal reorganization the most pressing and difficult question. Upon this point he says:

"The lack of proper public spirit and of the interest in public affairs greatly hampers the well being of local administration. The lower classes are ignorant and miserable. The upper classes are selfish, dominated by class prejudices and largely indifferent. The wretched livelihood of the majority of the people has handicapped social progress in Cuba for seventy-five years.

"A remedy may be found for many of these evils by raising the standard of living among the lower classes. With this aim in view, we should endeavor by degrees to substitute other taxes for customs duties and so far as possible, to cheapen the necessaries of life.

"The trouble is that, as soon as the question of levying a direct tax is moved, the class of Cubans specially interested raises an outcry against the proposal, suggesting other methods of taxation as more suitable, and all classes point to customs duties as the best methods of raising money. This shows that the Cubans are lacking in civic virtue."

THE KEARSARGE'S TRIAL.

Newport News, Va., April 6.—The new battleship Kearsarge has returned from a short trip to sea with the naval inspection board. The test of the turrets proved entirely satisfactoriy. When clear of the coastwise steamer course, the guns of both batteries were tried, the guns being fired twice. The four guns of the forward turret—two eights and two thirteens—were fired simultaneously, and the four guns of the aft turret in the same way. This was the first time in the history of navies that four guns of that calibre were ever fired at the same time from one turret. The structural strength of the turrets were found to be remarkable, there being no strain whatever.

The supreme test was the simultaneous discharge of the eight guns of the two-story turrets. The turrets and ship stood the terrible force of the discharge without the slightest evidence of strain.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, April 4.—Senate.—The session opened with a lively and interesting discussion of the status of the Quay case, in the course of which Mr. Wolcott apologized for the language he had used Tuesday, disclaiming any intention of being offensive to anybody, least of all to his friend Mr. Lodge. The Colorado Senator made a vehement and eloquent appeal for early action upon the Quay case. He was supported by other friends of Mr. Quay, and it was decided finally to take up the case Thursday, under the unanimous consent agreement made on March 16. In accordance also with that agreement the Spooner bill was made the unfinished business, thereby bringing the Philippine question to a direct issue in the Senate.

House—There was an exciting scene as the climax of a discussion of the Kentucky situation when Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, and Mr. Pugh, a Kentucky Republican, faced each other from opposite sides of the main aisle and indulged in a wordy duel. Mr. Pugh charged Mr. Wheeler with misrepresenting certain facts. He was laboring under great excitement. Mr. Wheeler showed admirable temper, and, though quick to resent the fancied insult, awaited the explanation of Mr. Pugh, in which he disclaimed any intention of imputing to him personally a desire to distort the facts. Throughout the debate, which was precipitated by Mr. Boreing, the other Republican member from Kentucky, there was an air of suppressed excitement. It was the first time the subject had been broached in the house, and intense interest was manifested. Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, concluded the debate with a general denunciation of the Goebel election law. This incident overshadowed the other speeches on the Hawaiian bill, many of which were irrelevant.

Washington, April 5.—Senate.—Mr. Gallinger presented an argument against the seating of M. S. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania. He devoted himself almost entirely to the constitutional phases of the question. Most of the day was spent in executive session on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

House.—When 4 o'clock, the hour fixed for taking a vote on the bill to provide territorial government for Hawaii, arrived, less than half the bill had been covered and so many amendments remained that it was agreed to continue the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule until it was finished. Several important amendments were agreed to, among them the following: To nullify all labor contracts in the islands, to extend the alien labor laws to the islands, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in saloons, to limit the land holdings of corporations to 1,000 acres, to substitute for the house provision relating to the appointment of judges and other officers of the island the Senate provision. The House provision lodged the appointing power in the governor, the Senate placed it in the President.

Washington, April 6.—Senate.—Mr. Deboe gave notice that he would move to refer the credentials of former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn as a Senator from Kentucky to the committee on privileges and elections. During the greater part of the session the Senate had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Sullivan delivered a speech in favor of the seating of M. S. Quay.

House.—Passed the substitute for the Senate bill providing for a territorial form of government for Hawaii.

Washington, April 7.—Senate.—During almost the entire session an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill offered by Mr. Jones (Ark.) providing for the continuance of the government's employment of the contract Indian schools. The debate took a wide range, the whole question of sectarian schools being gone over at length. The notable feature of the discussion was an eloquent speech delivered in support of the amendment by Mr. Vest. The amendment was pending when the Senate adjourned, the vote upon it disclosing the fact that no quorum was present.

House.—Paid tribute to the memory of the late Richard Parks Bland, of Missouri, popularly known as "Silver Dick" Bland, who was a member of the House for twenty-six years. Splendid eulogies of the life and career of the great champion of silver were offered by members on both sides of the political aisle. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the House, as further mark of respect, adjourned. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to whether Charles E. Magoon, the legal adviser of the insular bureau, had ever rendered an opinion that, by the treaty with Spain, the Constitution was extended over Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Washington, April 9.—Senate.—After some further discussion the Senate rejected the sectarian school amendment to the Indian appropriation bill offered by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) by a vote of 20 to 16. As has been the practice for two or three years, the free homes measure was offered as an amendment to the bill, but it was ruled out on the point of order that it was general legislation and therefore not germane to an appropriation bill. Without division, the bill was passed. The measure carries about $8,414,000. An unsuccessful effort was made to agree upon a date for a vote on the resolution relative to the seat of Mr. Quay as a Senator from Pennsylvania. The effort will be renewed to-morrow. During the last two hours of the session the Alaskan civil code bill was under consideration. An amendment offered by Mr. Hansbrough concerning the title to mining claims in the Cape Nome district provoked a warm debate.

House—The agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration and was made the vehicle of considerable desultory debate on irrelevant political topics. Good progress was made with the bill after the close of general debate, twenty-five of the thirty-seven pages being covered before adjournment.

Her His Face

Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

Heiskell's Ointment

the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.

Heiskell's Soap

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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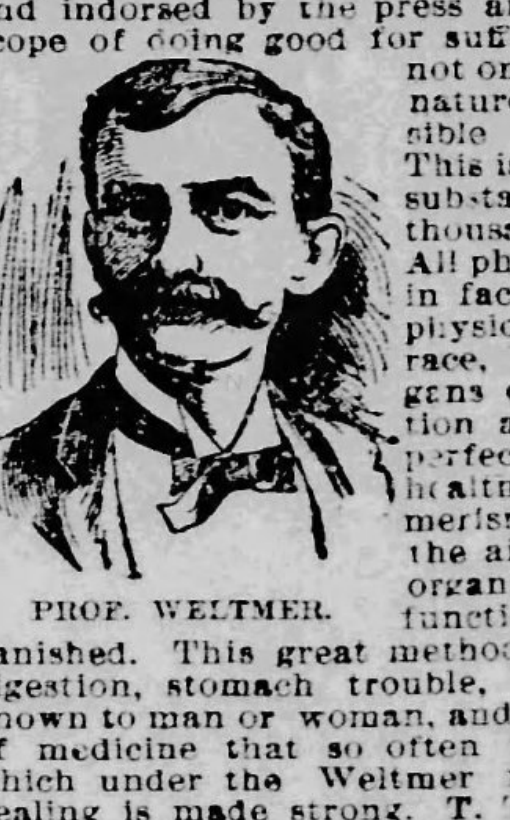
Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Great Magnetic Healer, Astounds the World by His Remarkable Cures.

Weltmerism, the method of Magnetic Healing originated by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., and indorsed by the press and pulpit, in its wide scope of doing good for suffering humanity, does not only cure diseases of all nature but makes it impossible for disease to exist. This is a fact that has been substantiated by the many thousands of cures made. All physicians, all scientists, in fact all who know the physiology of the human race, know that if the organs of circulation, secretion and excretion are in perfect condition, perfect health is attained. Weltmerism restores, without the aid of medicine, these organs to their natural function and the disease is banished. This great method cures dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach trouble, in fact, any disease known to man or woman, and this without the aid of medicine that so often ruins a constitution, which under the Weltmer method of magnetic healing is made strong. T. T. Rodes, Paris, Mo., Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, suffered for years from Sciatic Rheumatism; tried everything without benefit, was instantly cured through Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mrs. C. R. Graham, Boise City, Iowa, afflicted with rheumatism nine years, cured through Weltmerism. Mrs. D. H. Allen, Aurora Springs, Mo., suffered from consumption in its worst form; fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated Magazine, giving a long list of the most astounding cures ever performed. It is sent free.



PROF. WELTMER.

TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making $10 to $50 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions. Full instructions sent free to those writing to Prof. J. H. Kelly, Sec'y, Nevada, Mo.

TAYLOR WILL APPEAL.

Frankfort, Ky., April 7.—Ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, chief counsel for Gov. Taylor, authorizes the statement that an appeal on behalf of Gov. Taylor and Lieut. Gov. Marshall will be carried to the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Bradley and Judge Vest, counsel for the Republican state officers, were in consultation with Gov. Taylor for several hours yesterday afternoon, and the above statement was made at the close of the conference. Ex-Gov. Bradley said: "We will not take advantage of any technicalities to delay the progress of the case. The decision of the court of appeals is not disheartening to us. We will ask for a writ of error to the supreme court at once, and these contests will now be at an end in a very short time."

FOR CONGRESS.

Herkimer, N. Y., April 6.—At the Twenty-fifth congressional district Republican convention held here, Representative James S. Sherman was nominated by acclamation. Attorney General Davis, of Oneida, and John W. Budlong, of Herkimer, were elected delegates to the national convention.

HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Resolutions commending the national and state administrations were passed.

SUPPRESSED A PAPER.

Santiago de Cuba, April 7.—The first important action of the new mayor, Senor Grinan, in suppressing El Cubano Libre, Thursday, and placing the editorial staff of five men under arrest, created intense excitement when it became known.

El Cubano Libre has always been intensely radical in its utterances against Americans, Spaniards and white Cubans. On Thursday it published an editorial, both offensive and indecent, in criticism of the civil government, particularly the municipal branch.

The editor characterized the palace as "an official sewer and a cesspool of moral corruption," and used other language not fit for publication. It charged officials with stealing, even specifying the contracts, and with selling immense quantities of valuable timber belonging to the municipality, particularly 1,000 trees of mahogany that were delivered on contract for $100.

Furthermore, the editorial asserted that Senor Grinan became legally incapacitated for holding office years ago, on account of corrupt conduct.

The new mayor, who proposes an aggressive and progressive administration, acting under General Wood's order of March 24, giving mayors the control of public order, confiscated the printing plant and lodged the editorial staff in jail. He justifies this step on grounds of public decency. The Americans, foreigners and best class of Cubans applaud his action. Two hundred prominent Cubans signed a telegram to General Wood endorsing Senor Grinan's course. The colored party objects and says the time has arrived for decisive action. The colored General Rabi and other leaders were telegraphed to come immediately to Santiago to head a popular movement against the Americans and the Cuban traitors.

There is considerable excitement in the city and it is expected that the release of the editors will be followed by riots. All the police of the city and the rural guards are under arms and ready for an emergency.

The friends of annexation are pleased with the situation. They say that the attitude of the Cubans who are fighting each other shows the impossibility of self-government.

All the papers, except the Independencia, endorse the mayor's action.

MARSH FOUND GUILTY.

Lansing, Mich., April 6.—Arthur F. Marsh, of Allegan, late inspector general of the Michigan National Guard, and until recently chairman of the Republican state central committee, was convicted yesterday of having feloniously conspired with certain of his official associates to defraud the state. The statutory penalty is fourteen years' imprisonment or less. Marsh was indicted by the county grand jury on the showing made, implicating him in the sensational deal wherein state military clothing and equipment inventoried at some $65,000, was alleged to have been sold for $10,000, shipped to Chicago, thence, without breaking bulk to a military supply concern in Kalamazoo, and then repurchased by the state military board for about $40,000.

Eclipse Excursions.

Louisville, Ky., April 6.—The Southern railway has decided to declare excursion rates for the eclipse of the sun, May 28, 1900. The line of totality strikes the Southern at Norfolk and follows the line all the way to New Orleans. A rate of four cents a mile for the round trip has been declared on the application of presidents of colleges or scientific organizations for ten or more persons traveling on one ticket.

Removal Is Refused.

New York, April 4.—Judge Brown, of the United States district court, has refused a warrant of removal applied for in the case of Captain Carter's contractors, D. B. Green, J. F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor and W. T. Gaynor, indicted in Savannah. He ordered the discharge of the prisoners without prejudice to further proceedings.

TREMENDOUS CLOUDBURST

Enormous Losses in and Around Austin, Tex. Lives Lost.

Austin, Tex., April 7.—This section was visited by a cloudburst this morning and the entire county is inundated. The Colorado river here has risen eleven feet in three hours and is still rising three feet an hour.

The storm was the most terrific on record, sweeping everything before it. As a result of the storm a bridge on the International and Great Northern railroad, seventeen miles north of here, was washed out, wrecking the St. Louis southbound cannon ball train, ditching the engine, the mail car, one passenger coach and one sleeper. Quite a number of people are reported burned, but the list of casulalties is not obtainable at present. The damage to this section of the state will be in hundreds of thousands.

Fears are felt that the flood will be disastrous to life and property here. Reports from the Concho river above here, show that the worst storm ever known is now raging there attended by loss of life and property. All the water falling there will have to pass here and it is feared that this city's million and a half water and light plant and dam will suffer, for the water is now within two feet of the danger mark.

River Rises 27 Feet.

Dallas, Tex., April 7.—The Colorado river has risen twenty-seven feet since midnight, the Brazos and Trinity are also rising. Five serious washout on the Austin and Northwestern Railroad are reported and traffic has been abandoned.

Damage Is Widespread.

St. Louis, Mo., April 7.—A special to the Post-Despatch from Dallas, Tex., says:

The Brazos river at Waco has risen ten feet to-day, and is still coming up, as is also the Trinity at Dallas. Rain is still falling over the state. All telephone and telegraph lines are in trouble because of the high water, and railroad trains everywhere are delayed or tied up.

A bulletin received from Bastrop at noon says:

"Colorado river very high. Water running over railroad at Fayetteville and washing away much property. The Brazos river at Seeley is rising rapidly, and the water is now running into the waiting room of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas depot at Bastrop.

"At Gorman, the Leon river is as high as during the flood of July 4, 1899. The Brazos and other small streams are going up rapidly. Texas Central railroad men expect the road will be cut off between Deleon and Hico along Steel creek.

Belton reports the Little Brazos and its branches very high and still rising. Much damage is feared.

"Temple reports high water at Killen on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe road."

Austin, Tex., April 10.—Reports from the town of Lagrange and Fayette county show that the water in the Colorado river continued to rise to-day. The lower part of Lagrange is inundated. No loss of life is reported from these sections.

From Wharton county come reports that everything is under water, although no loss of life is reported. The Brazos river rose rapidly to-day and inundated a vast acreage. Much damage was done to property.

More Rain Feared.

Dallas, Tex., April 10.—The flood situation in Texas to-day remained practically the same as yesterday. Most of the rivers appear to be at a standstill, but more rises and rain are feared, as the weather is cloudy and generally threatening. The outlook in the Indian Territory is serious. A bulletin from Denison says the Red river there is slowly rising. The Canadian river is nearly up to the tracks of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.

IN HONOR OF GOMEZ.

Havana, April 9.—An elaborate demonstration took place Saturday evening in honor of General Maximo Gomez, and having the adverse attitude adopted by him with respect to the reappearance of the autonomists in the political field. A secondary object of the promoters was to entreat him not to leave Cuba. Several thousand assembled in the Prado, from which point they marched through the principal streets, with bands and hundreds of torches, to the residence of the Cuban patriot. Gaston Mora, a prominent member of the national party, who acted as spokesman for the demonstrators, saluted Gomez in the name of all Cubans and assured him that the Cubans desired him to remain with them until the final stage of independence has been reached.

"Our people," said Senor Mora, "rightly regard you, General Gomez, as a true friend of Cuba, especially because of the attitude you have taken with reference to the Democratic Union party, which is working in bad faith, and because you do not wish Cubans to be deceived by the subtle policy of the autonomists, who have ever been the enemies of real independence. It is a proof of the bad faith of this new party that it is taking the treaty of Paris as the foundation of Cuban independence, whereas the joint resolution of the United States congress is the guarantee on which Cubans should erect their structure."

General Gomez, in his reply, said he was compelled to go away for a short time to look after his private interests, but that he would return to share in the destinies of Cuba. He declared that he had nothing against the autonomist leaders personally, but he would remind them to bear in mind that Cuba had forgiven them for their opposition to the revolution, and that they ought not to try to mix politically with people whom they had so bitterly opposed. In his judgment it would be far more becoming if the autonomists showed themselves properly grateful to the Cubans for allowing bygones to be by-gones. The least they could do in displaying this gratitude would be to remain apart from politics.

The executive committee of the National party is circulating in leaflet form an address to General Gomez, asking him not to abandon Cuba in the last stages of the struggle for independence.

"You are the only survivor of the committee," says the address, "who were sworn at Monte Cristi to obtain independence for Cuba. Your retirement now would be regarded by the enemies of Cuban independence as an abandonment of the struggle and would also serve to dishearten the friends of independence."

TRIED TO KILL WALES.

Brussels, April 4.—The attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales occurred at 3:35 p. m. The would-be assassin jumped upon the foot board of the prince's saloon car as the train was starting, and fired into the car, aiming at the Prince of Wales. The man was immediately arrested.

Brussels, April 5.—The would-be murderer of the Prince of Wales gave his name as Sipido and declared he was a tinsmith, residing in Brussels. His age he stated was 16 years. When Sipido's pockets were searched they were found to be full of anarchistic literature.

When examined by the station officials Sipido declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, that he did not regret his action, and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so.

Sipido subsequently said he wanted to kill the Prince of Wales "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa."

For a time Sipido seemed more inclined to cry than to give coherent answers to the questions of the commissary. Meanwhile the police had ascertained that on the previous evening he had attended a meeting at a local theater in favor of the Boers. Several of the speakers had advised those present to make a demonstration in such a way that the Prince of Wales, in passing through Brussels, could no longer be mistaken with respect to the sympathies of the Belgians or doubt that those were overwhelmingly in favor of the Boers. It is supposed that these utterances influenced Sipido, who is a sickly and impressionable youth.

King Leopold wired Queen Victoria at Dublin a reassurance that the prince was safe and an expression of his deep regret at the attempt.

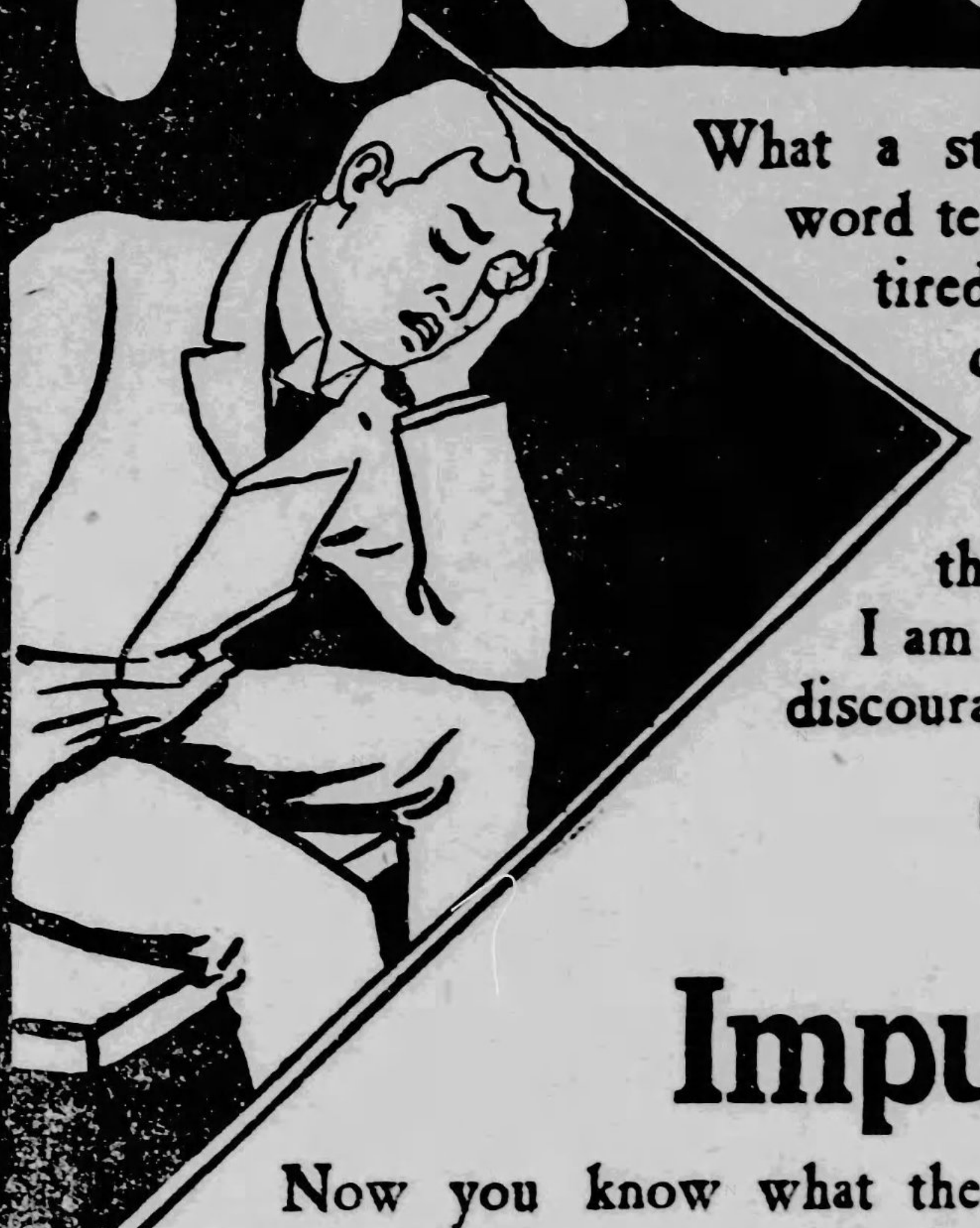
The minister of foreign affairs, M. DeFavoureau, in behalf of the government, associated himself with the regrets of Baron Snoy.

"The message," he said "yesterday forwarded to the Prince of Wales and Queen Victoria an expression of the indignation to which so odious an outrage had given rise."

The Socialist leaders announced their unanimous approval of the words of the previous speakers, adding, however, that if Socialists condemned individual crimes they blamed with no less energy the "great collective crimes being committed at present in South Africa, and they protested at the inaction of Europe which was indifferent to the crimes the English perpetrate in South Africa. But at the same time they deeply felt the attempt against the Prince of Wales. "Blood calls for blood," said M. VanDervelde, the leader of the Socialists.

Brussels, April 7.—The police investigation into the outrage upon the Prince of Wales shows that Jean Baptiste Sipido, his assailant, acted without premeditation. Sipido was under the influence of companions who had urged him against his will to commit the outrage.

FAGGED



What a story of suffering that one word tells. It says: "I am all tired out. It seems to me I can hardly take another step. I haven't a particle of ambition. I can't do half the work I feel I must do. I am weak, nervous, depressed, discouraged."

That's Impure Blood

Now you know what the trouble is, you certainly know the cure,—a perfect Sarsaparilla. "Sarsaparilla" is simply the name of the medicine, for in a perfect Sarsaparilla there are a great many remedies. Some act by taking out the bad; others, by putting in the good.

You want a Sarsaparilla that will make your blood pure this spring, a Sarsaparilla that will make it rich and strong, a Sarsaparilla that is a powerful nerve tonic. You want the strongest and best Sarsaparilla that can be made.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

"Last July my oldest daughter was taken sick, and I was on my feet, it seemed to me, night and day for weeks taking care of her. I had no other help than that which my husband gave me, and by the time daughter began to mend I was down sick myself. I was discouraged, and did not care much whether I lived or died. My husband got me a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and its effects were magical. Two bottles of this medicine put me on my feet and made a well woman of me."—JANE M. BROWN, Bentonsport, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1900.

QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Dublin, April 4.—11:45 a. m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in 39 years.

The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the lord lieutenant, Earl Cadogan, and their staffs, greeted her majesty, and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before huge and good natured crowds.

At the entrance to the city she received an address of welcome and handed the lord mayor a reply. The following is her majesty's reply in full:

"I thank you heartily for the royal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to see a change and to visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave sons who have recently distinguished themselves in the defense of my crown and empire with cheerful valor as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise for the benefit of your fellow citizens."

The queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the former city sword bearer, took the place of Mr. James Egan, the sword bearer who had refused to officiate, but the lord mayor himself handed the keys and sword to her majesty, who touched them. The ceremonies at the city gate were most picturesque. London's jubilee lord mayor, Sir George Faudel Phillipps, declared the reception and ceremonies were the finest he had ever seen, far surpassing those of the great jubilee.

In reply to the address of welcome of township commissioners of Kingstown, the queen handed the following to the chairman:

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for the warm welcome wherewith you have greeted me. On setting foot again on Irish soil I received with heartfelt satisfaction your assurances of devotion and affection towards me. I am looking forward with much pleasure to my visit to this part of my domains and I pray God may bless Ireland with increasing welfare and prosperity."

As this written reply was handed to the chairman her majesty said:

"I am very pleased to find myself in Ireland again."

UNITED IRISHMAN SEIZED.

New York, April 7.—According to the Dublin correspondent of the World, the copy of the United Irishman, which was seized, contained the following extracts from an article by Maud Gonne, entitled "The Famine Queen:"

"In truth, for Victoria in the decrepitude of her 81 years to have decided, after an absence of half a century, to revisit the country she hates, whose inhabitants are the victims of the criminal policy of her reign, the political necessity must have been terribly strong, for after all she is a woman, and however vile, selfish and pitiless her soul, she must sometimes tremble as death approaches when she thinks of the countless Irish mothers who, shelterless and watching their starving little ones, have cursed her before they died.

"Every eviction during 63 years has been carried out in Victoria's name, and if there is justice in heaven the shame of those poor Irish emigrant girls, whose very innocence renders them an easy prey and who have been overcome in the terrible struggle for existence on foreign shores, will fall on this woman, whose bourgeois virtue is so boasted and in whose name their homes were destroyed.

"Taking the shamrock in her withered hand, she dares to ask Ireland for soldiers to protect the exterminators of their race."

The Seizure Disapproved.

Dublin, April 7.—Commenting upon the seizure of the United Irishman, the Dublin Independent condemns the action of the authorities as "stupid and inopportune." It says:

"Looking through the issue we find many course and insolent references to the Queen and Lord Lieutenant, which no one with the instincts of a gentleman could attempt to defend, but, abusively offensive as they are they afforded no justification for suppression."

The Freeman's Journal remarks:

"The castle has again acted with its usual crass stupidity. Such unwarrantable interference with the press without a trial or warning would never be attempted nor tolerated in England. The Castle authorities deem the Queen's visit an auspicious opportunity to demonstrate the official differences between the two countries."

DEMAND ON CHINA.

London, April 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that American, British, German and French ministers have sent a joint note to the Chinese foreign office demanding the total suppression of the society of Boxers within two months, and announcing that, otherwise, the powers mentioned will land troops and march into the interior, northern provinces, Shan Tung and Chi Li, in order to secure the safety of foreigners.

According to the same dispatch, the American, Italian and French legations are now provided with naval guards from the large gathering of warships at Taku.

Liu Kun Yah, viceroy of Liang Kiang, has had three audiences with the dowager empress relative to the emperor, and it is believed that he has impressed her with the advisability of restoring his majesty to power.

READY FOR REBELLION

Vancouver, B. C., April 6.—That a general rebellion in China will follow the announcement of the emperor's death is said to be the opinion existing when the steamer Empress of Japan left Oriental waters. It is said that Emperor Kwnag Su looked very ill, and it is not thought he can live long.

In the Liang Kiang province, Huanese are armed and ripe for rebellion, and are only held in check by former Viceroy Liu, who is himself a Huanese.

It is reported that at a council meeting the dowager empress asked Jung Lu if the guards under him were loyal. He replied that if a rebellion arose on account of the emperor's death or deposition, neither he nor his corps of commanders could prevent nine-tenths of the grand army joining the rebels. To this reply, however, Princes Ching and Tuan, the latter the father of Pu Chun, the heir apparent, answered that they and their Manchus of the Pekin field force and banner corps, could cope with any rebels, in or out of China, and the empress dowager seemed willing to rely on this boast, although the Manchu troops number only 10,000.

IT WAS A FARCE.

Tacoma, Wash., April 7.—Oriental advices state that the audience of foreign ministers by the Chinese minister the Empress Dowager and the heir apparent, on March 8, was a disgraceful farce. According to a Pekin dispatch the ministers were shabbily treated and given to understand that they were not wanted. The emperor spoke but one word. That was when he drew out of his sleeve the reply to the ministers' congratulations and handed it to Prince Ching. He sat stooping and feeble, glancing along the line of visitors as if sadly hoping to see the face of some friend. His aunt, the dowager empress, observed every movement through cautiously lifted curtains. The audience was over in ten minutes when, amid the usual Celestial prayer, the ambassadors and ministers were assisted to their chairs.

The emperor looked very pale and is believed to be slowly dying from poison. Report says that the coronation robes for the new emperor have been ordered and that Kwang Hsu's coffin has been sent for, as is customary, when the emperor reaches the age of 30 years.

The empress dowager has received a beautiful china vase from the Pope, through the apostolic delegate in Pekin, as an expression of gratitude for the protection of Roman Catholic worship in China.

IN THE CAMEROONS.

Berlin, April 6.—Dr. Eugene Wolff, the famous German explorer, has a long article in the Berliner Tagblatt with reference to the troubles in the Cameroons. He attributes the revolt and desertion of thousands of workers there to the practices of the planters in respect of feeding their employes. He charges the planters with depending chiefly upon rice instead of serving a mixed diet of meat, "manick" and vegetables, to which the negro population of that portion of Africa is accustomed. Dr. Wolff charges upon this system of insufficient nourishment the greater portion of the trouble.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Shanghai, April 5.—The ominous preparations of the Russian and Japanese war departments continue. The Russians are making strenuous efforts to fill Port Arthur with grain, even at Panic prices, and are importing quantities of wheat from North China.

Japan has called out her naval reserves for service during the approaching manouvres, when the entire Japanese fleet will be engaged.

TROUBLE IN COLOMBIA

New York, April 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "It is now admitted that the disturbances in Panama, Colombia, are serious. It was reported to-day that there has been fighting in the streets of Panama.

Revolution in Colombia is of especial importance to the United States, because of a guarantee made by this government to preserve free transportation between Colon and Panama.

Germany Is Jealous.

Berlin, April 9.—The Berlin papers publish a Washington dispatch with reference to the convening of a second pan-American congress and comment upon the proposal in rather unfavorable terms.

Paddy of York.

London, April 5.—It is said that the grandson of Queen Victoria, the son that was born to the Duke and Duchess of York, Saturday last, will be christened Patrick.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PUERTO RICAN BILL.

Washington, April 4.—Yesterday was a notable day in the United States senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorable "war congress" two years ago.

When the hour of 4 o'clock was reached the chairman announced that the votes upon the pending amendments and upon the bill should now be taken. At the suggestion of Mr. Foraker the committee amendments, which had been passed over, were reverted to and adopted without division. Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) then offered his amendment providing that "no duties on imports or exports shall, after the passage of this act, be levied or collected on any articles imprted from the United States into Puerto Rico or from Puerto Rico into the United States." Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was lost, thirty to forty, the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Davis (Rep.), Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mason (Rep.), Money, Morgan, Nelson (Rep.), Pettus, Proctor (Rep.), Simon (Rep.), Sullivan, Taliaferro, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington (Rep.)—30.

Nays—Allison, Baker, Bard, Carter, Chandler, Clark (Wyo.), Cullom, Devoe, Depew, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hansbrough, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McMillan, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—40.

Pairs were announced as follows, those first mentioned being favorable to the amendment: Coffery-Burrows, Chilton-Elkins, Rawlins-Hanna, Hoar-McEnery, Mallory-Hale, Turner-Warren, Pettigrew-Aldrich, Butler-McCumber. Mr. Beveridge was the only absentee who was not paired. He has a regular pair with Mr. Clark, of Montana, and that senator announced that if present Mr. Beveridge would vote for the amendment. Without division two other amendments offered by Mr. Davis were defeated. Then Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) offered his free trade amendment. The ayes and noes were ordered, and this amendment, too, was lost, 29 to 41.

After an amendment offered by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.), making a slight change in the measure, had been accepted by Mr. Foraker and agreed to, two amendments offered by Mr. Baker (Dem., Ga.) one being a substitute for the entire bill, were defeated without division. The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments were agreed to, and on an aye and no vote it was passed by a vote of 40 to 31, a majority of 9. Following is the detailed vote upon the measure:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Bard, Carter, Chandler, Clark (Wyo.), Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McMillan, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—40.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Clark (Mont.) Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Davis (Republican), Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mason (Republican), Mooney, Morgan, Nelson (Republican), Pettus, Proctor (Republican,) Simon (Republican), Sullivan, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington (Republican)—31.

The Bill's Provisions.

It puts an end to military rule and supersedes that with civil authority in the administration of affairs.

It places the administration in the hands of a governor and heads of executive departments appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate.

It creates a legislative assembly in Puerto Rico, the members of one branch of which, or house of delegates, will be elected by the qualified voters, the members of the other being the heads of departments.

It creates a judicial system, the superior court judges and higher officers to be appointed by the President, and the existing inferior and municipal courts being continued.

It creates a resident commissioner of Puerto Rico to represent the colony in Washington (instead of a delegate in Congress), he to be chosen by the house of delegates.

It clothes the legislative assembly with a number of important powers, but for the present its acts will be subject to revisory control by Congress.

It nationalizes Puerto Rican vessels and allows them to engage in the coasting trade; it changes and fixes the coinage, and it establishes quarantine regulations.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 10.—At a special meeting of the ways and means committee held to-day, it was decided by a vote of 8 to 5 to report the Puerto Rico bill as it passed the senate., without amendment, and to move a concurrence in the senate amendments. This means the acceptance of the territorial form of government for Puerto Rico as added to the bill by the senate and other lesser changes on the tariff and other features.

The vote on concurring in the senate bill was on party lines, with the exception of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, the Republican member of the committee who first dissented from the bill. The full vote was as follows:

Yeas—Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Dolliver, Steele and Long, all Republicans—8.

Nays—McCall, Republican; Richardson, Swanson, McClellan and Underwood, Democrats—5.

The vote was not preceded by any extended discussion, Mr. Grosvenor promptly making the motion to concur and report.

It was made known during the meeting that the bill would be taken up to-morrow and a strong intimation was given that the plan contemplated was to allow each side two hours. A meeting of the rules committee has been set for 11 o'clock to-morow morning, when the question of a special rule fixing the time and duration of debate will be determined. If two hours on each side is allowed, the vote will come late in the day, if at all to-morrow, as considerable time will be spent in passing the special rule.

As to the final result of the vote there continues to be much doubt and not a little anxiety on the Republican side owing to the extremely narrow margin between the two sides.

Representative Long, the Republican "whip," said:

"There is too much doubt to venture a prediction. The situation is summed up thus: The Republican majority in the house is 19; there are 8 Republicans against the bill; that leaves a majority of only three. It is an extremely narrow margin."

Representative Underwood, the Democratic "whip," said:

"We will have every man present except two sick in bed. There will be no Democratic votes for the bill. This will make the vote very close and we hope to prevent concurrence."

THE NAVAL BILL.

Washington, April 5.—The naval appropriation bill was to-day reported to the House by Acting Chairman Foss, of the naval committee. The amount carried by the bill is $61,219,916, the largest ever reported to the House from the naval committee.

Aside from this the report, which accompanies the bill, is remarkable for its arrayal of facts regarding sea power the world over, foreign naval programs, and the comparative strength of the navies of the great maritime powers, accompanied by colored charts showing the upbuilding of the various great navies.

Under the head of "naval program" the report sets forth as follows as to new ships: "For the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the committee recommend that the President be authorized to have built by contract two sea-going coast line battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of about 13,500 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $3,600,000 each; three armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $4,250,000 each, and three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $2,800,000 each."

Continuing, the report says:

"The maximum cost of the ships herein authorized, exclusive of armor and armament, will be $28,350,000. This is the largest naval program ever submitted by the committee on naval affairs of the house, and is in accord with the wishes and recommendations of the secretary of the navy and Admiral Dewey, and will, we believe, meet the just demands of public sentiment. The past year in naval construction has been marked by the most liberal naval programs on the part of all foreign nations. At the present time there is pending in the reichstag of Germany a naval bill which, if passed, will increase the tonnage of the present German navy 422,000 tons, a larger tonnage than that of her present navy."

As to armor plate the report tells of the futile efforts to secure armor at $300 and $400, and says: "The battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, now in process of construction, require 7,359.42 tons of armor, or 2,453.14 for each vessel. It is believed by the committee that the battleships of nearly 13,000 tons displacement, the largest in design which have ever been planned by the Navy department, should have the best obtainable armor, and accordingly your committee recommend that the secretary of the navy be authorized to contract for such armor at a cost not to exceed $545 per ton. The best obtainable armor at the present time is, according to all naval authorities, the so-called Krupp armor, which is, at least and has been so proven by ballistic tests, of 25 per cent. greater efficiency than that of the Harveyized armor. Every nation in the world is using the Krupp armor to-day. Your committee believe that it is little short of disloyalty to recommend any other than the best protection and the best armor for these battleships to be placed between the bodies of our officers and men and the bullets of the enemy."

A PENSION COURT.

Washington, April 9.—Efforts are being made by the Grand Army of the Republic to secure legislation providing for the creation of a pension court of appeals which is to pass finally on all applications for pensions rejected by the pension office and interior department. General A. D. Shaw, the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and General Daniel Sickles, of the Grand Army, have the matter in charge and are in Washington preparing the final draft of the bill which is to be submitted to the President and to other legal authority before its presentation to Congress. This will be done in a very short time. There are 13,000 claims which have been rejected by the interior department and these in addition to others that arise from time to time will be referred to the new court. General Shaw believes that favorable action can be secured on the measure at the present session of Congress and its enactment, he says, will determine finally the case coming before it and will remove the necessity for special legislation by Congress, except in few instances.

LEARY'S RECALL.

Washington, April 5.—To set at rest stories that have been in circulation to the effect that Captain Leary is to be relieved of the naval governship of the island of Guam, because of dissatisfaction with his administration of affairs, the navy department has seen fit to establish beyond question the fact that the officer is to be relieved solely at his own instance. It is stated, however, that the department is more than satisfied with the manner in which Captain Leary has discharged the difficult and delicate duties confided to his care. His letter is as follows:

"Government House, Agana, Guam,
"February 8, 1900.

"I have the honor to request that upon the expiration of my sea cruise as a captain on the 24th of July, 1900, which will make my two and a half years, I be relieved from my present duties and ordered to my home.

"With the fifteen months immediately prior to my appointment, commanding the ram Katahdin, I will have had forty-five months of almost continuous sea service, and as my presence will be needed at home for domestic reasons, I respectfully request a prompt relief.

"Very respectfully,
"R. P. LEARY,
"Governor of Guam."

THE HAWAIIAN BILL.

Washington, April 7.—The house, after four days of debate, yesterday passed the substitute for the senate bill providing for a territorial form of government for Hawaii. The bill now goes to conference. The most interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the attempt of Mr. Hill, (Conn.) to secure the adoption of two amendments, one providing for a resident commissioner instead of a delegate in Congress and the other declaring that nothing in the act should be interpreted as a pledge of statehood. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

PERMANENT CAMPS.

Washington, April 7.—Representative Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs of the house to-day introduced a bill to establish permanent camp grounds in the north, east, south and west. It authorizes the secretary of war to secure surveys, the camps to be used both for the regular army and the National Guard. An appropriation of $10,000 is made for preliminary work.

CLARK'S SEAT WILL BE VACATED

The Senate Committee so Reports by an Unanimous Vote.

Washington, April 10.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections today decided by a unanimous vote to recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring that Hon. W. A. Clark, of Montana, is not entitled to occupy his seat as a senator from Montana. The decision was reached after a two hours' sitting, at which all the members of the committee were present except one. The absentee was Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, and he wired his vote in opposition to Mr. Clark.

The ballot was not taken until all the members present had expressed themselves upon the question, some of them speaking at some length and all expressing different shades of opinion.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, indicated the most pronounced leaning toward leniency for Mr. Clark. He did not express any doubt that there had been a lavish expediture of money in Mr. Clark's behalf, and while not condoning his course he spoke in terms of strong condemnation of the tactics pursued by some of his (Clark's) opponents, referring especially to Congressman Campbell and former State Senator Whiteside. He said that whatever Mr. Clark's offenses they were but little worse than the methods pursued by Campbell and Whiteside in their effort to expose the senator, and he insisted that if the report was to be antagonistic to Mr. Clark it should at the same time relate in full detail the course pursued by the two principal witnesses against him.

Senator Pettus agreed with Mr. Harris. The two senators also expressed some doubt as to the justification of the conclusion drawn by a majority of the committee, that Senator Clark's candidacy for the Senate began in August, 1898, when he returned to Butte from New York. The effect of this conclusion was to charge up the entire $139,000 which Senator Clark confessed to having expended, to his campaign for the Senate, while the contention was made in Senator Clark's behalf that he had not become a candidate until after the state election, thus eliminating from the campaign in his individual behalf the amount spent in the general contest. Senator McComas was among the senators who expressed himself as convinced that the senatorial seat was in view from the beginning. Mr. McComas, however, united with other senators in condemning the methods pursued in prosecuting the case.

SENATOR CLARK, OF MONTANA.

THE JORGE CRUZ CASE.

Washington, April 5.—Secretary Gage has passed upon the case of Jorge Cruz, a native of Puerto Rico, who was detained at Ellis Island, New York, and ordered deported, on the charge that he had violated the contract labor laws. In his telegram to the commissioner of immigration at New York, Secretary Gage says: "You will allow Jorge Cruz to land, the department reserving the right to deport him at any time within one year, and to bring suit for $1,000 penalty against the person or corporation assisting, encouraging or soliciting him to come under contract. It appears that Cruz came without knowledge that he was in violation of the law, if he be here in violation of the law. It further appears that he was brought here to make a moot case, and not in good faith, as a contract laborer. This being an isolated case, public interests are not affected by allowing him to land subject to future deportation. Legislation now pending in congress may change the present status. The department prefers to test the question by bringing suit to recover penalty imposed by law upon the person who brought Cruz into this country under contract. The matter will be referred to the department of justice with request to take such action in this direction as the case may justify."

CENSUS OF CHINAMEN.

Washington, April 7.—In order to secure a satisfactory enumeration of the Chinese population of this country the census bureau has procured a proclamation printed in Chinese characters and bearing the official seals of Chinese consular officers at San Francisco and New York in which the Chinese residents of the United States are directed to make proper replies to questions put to them by enumerators. The proclamation states that it is a national custom to take a census every ten years and they are assured that the information secured will not be used to their detriment. It is proposed to distribute duplicate copies of this proclamation in all cities where it will be of advantage to the census bureau.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

THE QUAY CASE.

Washington, April 10.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, introduced and had adopted a resolution calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate a detailed statement of the expenses of the commissioner-general of the Paris exposition and also to state the salaries of all employes of the commission. Mr. Jones stated that in the report already filed with the Senate the detailed items of expenses and salaries were not included in accordance with the law. This he believed ought to be remedied, hence his resolution.

Mr. Chandler then asked unanimous consent that two weeks from to-day, on April 24, at 4 p. m., a vote be taken on the resolution relative to the seating of the Hon. M. S. Quay as a senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Burrows expressed the hope that there would be no objection to the request.

Without opposition the request of Mr. Chandler was agreed to.

NO MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

Washington, April 10.—Nothing of importance was developed at to-day's cabinet meeting. Secretary Root explained some of the features of the pending army appropriation bill, and also the terms of enlistment of the troops now in the Philippines. It was stated that General Otis would leave Manila soon, and sometime before the arrival of the new Philippine commission. The reports from the Philippines during the last week or two, it was said, had greatly magnified the opposition that had been met with by our troops. The official reports, it was asserted, did not warrant the statement that the insurgents were becoming very active and were massing in various parts of Luzon to an extent which greatly concerned our generals. The situation, it was said, did not warrant the sending of more troops to the islands for the present at least.

Bonds Exchanged

Washington, April 10.—The total amount of bonds so far received at the treasury for exchange for the new 2 per cents, is $226,979,600, of which $29,252,150 were received from individuals and institutions other than national banks.

A HOUSE OF STEEL.

Philadelphia, April 10.—A complete house, built of steel, is a portion of the cargo of the Dutch ship Wilhelmina, which has just sailed from this port for Japan and Russia. The structure is in sections and when erected will be two stories in height. It is consigned to Prince Yoshibito, of Tokio, who believes a steel residence will better withstand the earthquakes which are characteristic of the district in which he lives, than one of native construction. The steel house was built at Pittsburg at a cost of $21,481.

Besides the house, the Wilhelmina has stowed away in her hold bridge materials, together with nails, spikes and 8,294 steel rails for Yokohama, which will be used in the construction of the Tokio City Railroad company, which will be 200 miles in length.

The Wilhelmina will also put into the port of Vladivostock, Russia, where she will land a cargo of thirty-one locomotives and tenders, which are valued at $430,000, making one of the most valuable cargoes to leave this port for many years.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

Chicago, April 10.—The W. C. T. U. has moved from the Woman's Temple—the building dedicated by Frances E. Willard to temperance thought and work.

The cherished things in Willard hall will remain, the property of the Temple trustees. Among them is a big bell made of 3,000 Japanese pipes. The pipes were given to Mary Allen West by a Japanese audience that promised her it never would smoke again. Miss West presented the bell to Miss Willard, who exhibited it at the World's Fair and then gave it to Mrs. Carse. Mrs. Carse will soon hang it in the corridor of Willard hall.

FOR OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

Chicago, April 5.—Two special trains composed of 20 refrigerator cars each, carrying over a million pounds of bacon in cans and crates, left here to-day, consigned to the United States troops in the Philippines. The supplies were bought of Chicago packers, and cost about $105,000. The trains will go through to the coast on a special time card and will be loaded on the transport Sheridan, which will sail for Manila April 16.

Boutelle to Retire.

Boston, April 10.—The Post says Congressman Boutelle is still at the sanitarium at Waverly, and his health is not mending to any manifest degree. The fact daily becomes more apparent to his family that he will never again take his place in public life.

PORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES.

Cincinnati, O., April 7.—Portable schoolhouses are among the innovations that Cincinnati may look for within the next few months. Portable schoolhouses are not altogether new in some cities—notably St. Louis—but they would be decidedly new here. And the impression is general that they would prove to be good things.

The portable schoolhouse is used in St. Louis for the accommodation of pupils that are crowded out of the permanent school buildings in some of the districts. Every city is troubled with this overcrowding. Year after year some schoolhouse is found to be utterly inadequate in size to the needs of the pupils that apply for admission. The result is that the children are often packed into rooms like sardines in a box. In some of the buildings in Cincinnati at the present time storerooms and hallways are being utilized for the accommodation of the overflow pupils. The Walnut Hills High school is a notable instance of this overcrowded condition. None of the high school buildings are really large enough to give proper accommodation to all the pupils.

School Superintendent Boone was in St. Louis last week, and while there he saw some of the portable houses that are used by the St. Louisians. These houses are built in sections, and can be moved from one place to the other with very little trouble. They are built with double floors, walls and ceilings, entirely of frame, of course, and are heated by stoves.

They are one story in height and are made to accommodate from 60 to 100 pupils. At the beginning of a season when the fact develops that there are too many children enrolled in any one district for the size of the regular school building there it can be arranged to have a portable structure erected in the side yard within two days. These buildings cost but about $800 each to construct, and are quite durable.

At the present time storerooms are being rented in different parts of town by the board of education for the accommodation of some of the school "colonies." The rent paid for these storerooms and other private quarters would more than pay for several portable schoolhouses in a single season.

Dr. Boone, who is a very aggressive and progressive superintendent, recommended to the union board of high schools yesterday that some investigation of the portable schoolhouse plan be made and that a few such buildings be provided for, if possible. The board will look into the matter.

MURDER OF GOEBEL.

Louisville, Ky., April 6.—The Courier-Journal prints a circumstantial story which purports to give the details of the conception and execution of the plot to kill Senator Goebel. The story is based upon evidence said to have been given to the attorneys of the prosecution by Wharton Golden, W. H. Culton, H. E. Youtsey and others. The story gives the name of the man suspected of having fired the shot that killed Senator Goebel. He is a Clay county feudist. He is supposed to be in the mountains and has not yet been arrested.

The story was the evidence given by Golden in the preliminary trial of Caleb Powers, as to the bringing to Frankfort of the armed mountain feudists. The men implicated in the conspiracy are the same who were implicated in Golden's testimony, several of whom are now under arrest, while others are either in the mountains or in neighboring places. The story follows Golden's testimony as to the plan to cause a riot in the legislature during which Democratic members were to have been killed, tells how the alleged plan to kill Senator Goebel was carried out, of the purchase of a well-known Cincinnati house of 25 steel bullets, smokeless powder cartridges, the procuring of a 38-calibre, weapon being returned afterward, and the payment of $1,600 in advance to the man who did the shooting. After the shooting the man who did the work is said to have been escorted to the mountains by a number of armed men.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Wabash, Ind., April 9.—Preparations are being made for a final and decisive attack on the San Jose scale, the pest which in 1897 threatened the total destruction of Hoosier orchards. The work is under the supervision of James Troop, state entomologist, who has completed the "scale map" of the year, which shows the insect in thirteen counties—Washington, Clark, Jefferson, Switzerland, Morgan, Marion, Howard, Gibson, Miami, Laporte, DeKalb, Venderburg, and Lagrange. Last year the special efforts to exterminate the pest were successful in Jefferson, Washington, Clark, Vanderburg, Lagrange and Gibson counties, and they will be finished up this year. Whale oil spray and fumigation will be employed, and the axe and fire will also be applied.

Mr. Troop is now considering the introduction of a fungus which is said to be fatal to the scale. Its scientific name is sphoerostible cocophilae, or coco for short. This growth, native to Florida, extends over the scale and, living on the insect, soon removes all trace of it.

The scale itself is no larger than a pinhead, and is very prolific. The female is scarcely visible, and lives but two weeks, but in that period she produces 400 offspring. The male has wings; the female has none, but she is blown from tree to tree, and thus the species is propagated. The insects attach themselves to the bark and leaf, and suck the sap of the tree until it is dead.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS.

Cambridge, Mass., April 6.—President Eliot, of Harvard university, after a conference with Superintendent Fry, of the Cuban public schools, stated that in order to solve the problem of accommodations for the Cuban teachers who are coming to Harvard this summer, he has decided to turn his house at Cambridge into a Cuban teachers' dormitory; that during the summer he wanted it filled with as many young Cubans as it would hold; that he would make arrangements for cots and bedclothing, and that he wanted a large number of teachers accommodated.

Other members of the faculty of Harvard will, it is believed, follow President Eliot's example.

Superintendent Frye yesterday conferred with Dr. Eliot and Col. Higginson in regard to the details of the Cubans, and very satisfactory progress was made. Efforts will at once be made to raise money in Chicago and New England for the purpose of defraying the expenses for a proposed tour of the Cubans in the west.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Chattanooga, April 4.—Chairman D. M. Stewart, of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day received a letter from Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in which he states that during the first week of May a party consisting of Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. M. A. Ludington, quartermaster general of the United States army, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. H. V. Boynton, together with the members of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga national military park commission, will visit Chattanooga to inspect the national park. It is said the inspection is to be made with a view of ascertaining the adaptability of the Chickamauga battlefield as a military post and permanent army rendezvous.

Pennsylvania for Bryan.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 6.—The 64 delegates from Pennsylvania to the national Democratic convention at Kansas City were instructed by yesterday's state convention to support William J. Bryan for President. They are bound by the unit rule and can not change to any other Presidential aspirant unless it be so decided by a majority of the delegation. The platform strongly endorses Bryan's candidacy; denounces the war policy of the McKinley administration and advocates numerous state reforms.

DEWEY MAY WITHDRAW.

New York, April 10.—A Washington special to the Evening World says:

"It is asserted this afternoon, on what is said to be good authority, that Admiral Dewey has decided to withdraw as a candidate for the Presidency, and that, within a few days, he will formally announce his decision.

"His brother-in-law, John R. McLean, is alleged to be responsible for this latest move.

"Within 48 hours Admiral Dewey has been in consultation with Democratic leaders and others antagonistic to President McKinley, and the opinions then expressed, together with unfavorable or non-committal views voiced by the newspapers, decided him, it is asserted, to withdraw from the contest."

LEE SUCCEEDS LUDLOW.

New York, April 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Formal orders will be issued by Secretary Root to-day, directing the detachment of Brig. Gen. Ludlow from the command of the city of Havana and assigning Brig. Gen. Lee to command the new department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

These changes will occur on May 1. Gen. Ludlow will receive instructions to report to the secretary of war for duty, as per war college orders. Gens. Lee and Wilson will remain in Cuba until after the municipal elections, which will determine whether the military force in the island can be further reduced.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be detached from the command of the department of the east before June 16, when he reaches the retiring age. It has been reported in army circles here that Gen. Merritt contemplates relinquishing his post next month in order to start for Paris, where he will attend the Paris exposition. Immediately upon his detachment, Gen. Brooke will receive orders directing him to succeed Gen. Merritt.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, April 7.—Bradstreet's says:

Favorable features continue in the majority in the general trade situation. The hopes for the advent of seasonable spring weather have been realized, and nearly all markets report an improved distribution at retail. This is really the key of the general merchandise situation.

The industrial situation is a rather spotted one. April 1, instead of May 1, seems to have been fixed upon as a date for presenting new demands as to wages and hours. While many thousand men are directly or indirectly involved in the Chicago buildings trades strike, and several thousand are out in the coal industry in the Pittsburg region, most of the building trade strikers in other cities have gained their demands, and the machinists' strike at Chicago, which was regarded as threatening to the entire iron and steel industries, has been called off pending arbitration.

The price situation, too, is encouraging, farm products easily leading in the upward movement. Wheat crop advices are, on the whole, favorable, except from the central west. Sympathy is shown with corn, which, in turn, has been influenced by the steady advance in hog products and by the known smallness of reserves in cribs and in store. Nothing like the speculative interest in corn has been seen for some years past, and the price now is little below 50 cents at New York. Hog products are very strong, statistically. Pork is 30 per cent and lard is 25 per cent higher than a years ago. Another product of the farm, cotton, has developed renewed speculative interest this week, and a slight upward swing has occurred as the result of increased speculative attention working along previously mentioned lines.

Wool is, on the whole, weaker, but reports from the woolen goods branch are quite favorable.

Dun's report says that only twice in 25 years would such failures as those of the first quarter of 1900 have seemed large. They are large compared with last year and 1898, and would have looked larger in 1888. The amount of liabilities, $56,677,055, includes $21,161,000 for the United States Flour Milling company and $2,429,482 for sixteen banks and other financial corporations, leaving 2,894 commercial failures with $33,022,572 liabilities.

Quarterly reviews show to-day that, outside the immediate effects of stock speculation and industrial consolidations, the volume of business has been larger this year than a year ago. At that time the extensive rise in wages which followed combination in many cases had not yet taken place and the purchasing power of the people was smaller than it is now. Very many of the usual spring demands for higher wages have been granted, or in part granted by compromise, so that not more than the usual hindrance from that source now seems probable. But some of the disputes threaten to last for some months.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., April 10, 1:15 p. m.—Waiting for the government crop report caused the trade to ease up slightly to-day. The report will be made late this afternoon. It is supposed to be bearish.

Local traders are figuring on a condition below 85, while some authorities place the figures as high as 90. It is figured by those who claim it will be below 90, that Ohio, Indiana and Michigan grow one-fourth of the crop of winter wheat. Ohio's condition is 46, Michigan's 64 and Indiana will not be over 65. These three states being about equal, means a condition of 58 per cent for one-quarter of the area, so the rest of the winter wheat area, if it is 100, will make the average condition of only 89 and if three-fourts outside of the three states mentioned is 95, the average condition will be 86. It looks as if those who expected a winter wheat condition of 99 will be disappointed.

Morning cables came unchanged and wheat had a higher opening. Paris closed firm and 15 to 25 centimes higher. Berlin and Buda Pest closed ⅜c and 2⅛c higher, respectively. Reports of backward weather in France came in this morning. Much of the wheat area is being plowed up and resown in rye and beets. Missouri and Kansas wired better prospects due to a welcome rain in that section. Minnesota reported spring seeding well advanced.

Local trade was narrow. Cash wheat closed ⅛c up, May closed ⅛c up, and July closed ⅛c up from yesterday. The receipts to-day were 18 cars.

Nothing was doing in corn. There was some little nibbling for export, but nothing was closed. Trade was very dull. Oats were dull and a shade lower than yesterday.

Clover seedclosed about the same price as yesterday. October seed sold up to $5.12½ this morning, but closed down in the old rut at $5.10. Receipts to-day were 300 bags against 716 last year, and the shipments were 1,127 bags, against 510 last year. Sales were 300 bags of October at $5.10. Timothy was sold to-day at $1.10.

Quotations to-day were:

Corn—Cash, 40¾c; May, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41½c; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 41½c.

Oats—Cash, 25½c; May, 25½c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c.

Rye—58c.

Clover seed — Old prime, $4.90; new prime, $5.20; April, $5.10; Oct., $5.10; No. 2, $4.40@4.65; rejected, $4.20@4.25.

At Chicago.

Speculators in wheat were in a predicament to-day similar to a man in a dark and strange house—afraid to move in any direction out of fear of knocking something over. Many of the gentlemen who deal in wheat, naturally unfamiliar with the government crop report due this spring, concluded to move no more than necessary until the report had shed its light, and in consequence the pit was dull when the session got under way. There was sufficient encouragement in the firm cables to cause strength early. May opening ⅛c over yesterday, at 67⅛@67¼c to 67⅜c. May advanced to 67⅜@67½c, reacted to 66⅞c and then recovered to 67⅛@67¼c. English crop prospects were reported as unfavorable and the Michigan condition was put at 64 per cent. Local receipts were 77 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 288 cars against 529 last week and 185 a year ago.

The market continued narrow to the end. May touched 67⅝c, helped by corn and Bradstreet's reduction in the world's visible, and closed firm. May ¼@⅜c up, at 67¼c. An impression that the government figures might be more bullish than previously expected had some currency during the afternoon and helped the tone.

The corn market was dull but steady. For some reason not apparent early, cables being lower and receipts liberal, with freer country acceptances reported, yesterday's sellers were buyers at the opening, which was unchanged to 1c up for May at 39⅛@⅜. The market touched 39⅝ and reacted to 39¼. Receipts here were 566 cars.

The corn market closed strong. May ½@⅝c over yesterday, at 39⅞@40c. Buying by traders firmed the market at the close.

Provisions were firm but not active. Packers were buyers of lard and ribs and Liverpool was reported strong for product. May pork opened 2½ improved at $12.82½ and advanced to $12.87½. May lard opened a shade improved at $6.82½, and May ribs unchanged at $7.12½.

Oats as usual trotted along after its big brothers. Receipts were 244 cars. May opened ⅛ up at 24⅜ and eased off to 23⅞@¼.

Following are the open and noon quotations from the various boards:

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., April 10.

Eggs are in good demand; supply limited to-day. Prices unchanged. Butter stationary; consignments moderate.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 16@17c; creamery, 22@23c.
Eggs—Fresh, 9½c.
Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—per lb., 3½c.
Onions—Per bu., 25@50c.
Carrots—Per bu., 30c.
Rutabagas—Per bu., 50c.
Turnips—Per bu., 30c.
Parsnips—Per bu., 70c.
Potatoes—Per bu., 40@50c; sweet potatoes, per bu., $1.25.
Celery—Per doz. stalks, 80@90c.
Lettuce—Per lb., 13c.
Beans—Per bu., $2.15@2.50.
Beets—Per bu., 40c.
Oyster plant—Per doz., 25@30c.

FRUITS.

Apples—Per bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50.
Oranges—Good quality, per box, $2.25@3.25.
Lemons, Per box, $2.50@3.50.
Cranberries—Per bu., $3.25@3.50.
Strawberries—Per qt., 30@40c.

POULTRY AND DRESSED MEAT.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, young, 11@12c; turkeys, 13c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 6½c.
Live Poultry—Chickens, 7½@8c; turkeys, 7@8c; geese, 6½c; ducks, 9@10c.
Dressed Meats, wholesale—Hogs, per 100lbs, $6.50@6.75; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 7@8c.
Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.50; short clear, $13.50; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 12c; light hams, per lb., 12½c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

FLOUR, FEED AND SEEDS.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.
Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 55c.
Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.
Mill Feed—Middlings, f. o. b., per ton, $15.50; screenings, $16.00; bran, f. o. b., in bulk, $16.00; mixed feed, f. o. b., in bulk, $14.50; coarse meal, per ton, $15.00; chopped feed, No. 1, $16.00, No. 2, $15.00 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.
May—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@$12.50; No. 2, $11.00.
Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 lbs.; in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.
Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.60, according to quality.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7c; No. 2's and bulls, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, 6c. Cured hides—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2, 10c; sheep pelts, 50c@$1.30; horse hides, $2.50@3.25.
Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.
Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.
Beeswax—Lb., 22@25c.
Tallow—Lb., 4½@4¾c.

OILS AND TURPENTINE.

Linseed Oil—Single bls., per gallon, raw, 59c; boiled, 60c.
Turpentine—61½c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 10.—Butter receipts, 9,400 packages; steady; western creamery, 17@22c; factory, 16@17½c. Cheese receipts, 2,123 packages; weak; fancy, large white, 12¾c; fancy large, colored, 13c; small white, 12@12 1-3c; fancy small, colored, 13@13¼c. Eggs receipts, 24,887 packages; firm; storage western at market, 12½@12¾c; regular packing, 12½c; southern at market, 11½@12½c.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, April 10.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs to-day, 20 cars; market slow. Pigs, $5.00@5.25; Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; mediums, $5.65@5.70; heavies, $5.75; roughs, $4.75@5.00; stags, $3.75@4.10.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 10.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market 10c higher. Pigs, $5.25@5.40; Yorkers, $5.70@5.75; mediums, $5.85@5.90; heavy, $5.92½@5.95. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Chicago, April 10.—Cattle — Receipts, 3,500; market generally steady; good to prime steers, $5.10@5.90; poor to medium, $4.25@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.90; cows, 10c lower, $3.00@4.50; heifers, $3.20@4.50; canners, $2.00@2.80; bulls, $2.75@4.35; calves slow, 25c to 55c lower, $4.75@7.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.40; Texas bulls, $3.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 26,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 2,677; market stronger; top, $5.67½; mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.65; good to choice heavy, $5.45@5.67½; rough heavy, $5.30@5.40; light, $5.30@5.60; bulk of sales, $5.50@5.62½.

Detroit, April 10.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $3.25@4.20; milch cows active at $25@50; calves active at $4.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Active and higher. Prime lambs, $7.25@7.60; mixed, $5.00@6.50; culls, $3.00@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light run; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.40@5.50; pigs, $5.10@5.15; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

FINANCIAL.

New York, April 10.—Wall street—London again advanced prices of Americans this morning and the market here responded at the opening in the railroad department, where fractional gains were general. The local traction stocks continued their show of strength with opening gains of from 1 to 2 points. The industrials and specialties otherwise were inclined to weakness, Continental Tobacco dropped 2¼c. Sugar ran off over a point and the metal stocks were weak under the lead of Steel and Wire, which lost 1⅛c. People's Gas also fell a shade.

Part of the rise in the tractions was lost, but stocks which were notably weak at the start, rallied strongly. Sugar stiffened 2 points on the advance in refined sugars by the companies competion, and Continental Tobacco and Steel and Wire rose a point. Heavy buying of the southwesterns did not benefit the general railway list which was sluggish and reactionary. Missouri Pacific was most active and rose 1¼c, but Kansas and Texas preferred gained 2 points on small dealings. Toward the close of the first hour support seemed withdrawn from the specialties and there was a material setback for Sugar, People's Gas, the metal group and the tarctions. Railroads suffered sympathetically, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania and Kansas and Texas preferred, scoring the chief declines.

The market displayed great irregularity for a time but eventually the entire list dropped when the standard stocks broke sharply. An upward movement of 1¾c in Norfolk and Western initiated a rally. Recoveries were large in the specialties and exceeded a point in some of the southwestern issues. Missouri Pacific rose to 56c and Kansas and Texas preferred to 38⅜c. The market became dull at slight recessions at midday. Bonds were irregular on a fair volume of business.

Money on call at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in banker's bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.83½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½.

Silver certificates, 60½@61½c; bar silver, 59⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47⅝c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Cotton Oil	37½	....	....	37¼
Am. Tobacco Co.	106⅝	108¼	106⅝	107
Am. Steel Wire	88⅜	....	....	88⅜
Am. Steel Wire com	54	54⅞	51⅞	52⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	111	111⅞	109	109
Atchison	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27
Atchison pfd.	71⅞	71⅞	70⅝	71
Am. Car & F. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15
Balti. & Ohio	85	86½	84⅞	85
Brooklyn R. Trans.	80½	80½	76	76
Burlington	129⅞	130⅛	129⅛	129⅜
C. I. L.	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27
Con. Tobacco	27⅜	29¼	27⅛	28
Col. Fuel	49¼	49⅞	49½	49½
Ches. & Ohio	33⅛	33⅝	33	33
C. C. C. & St. L.	64⅝	64⅞	....	....
Federal Steel	47⅛	47⅝	46⅞	47
Fed. Steel, pfd.	73	73	72⅝	73
General Electric	133	133	....	133
Glucose	51½	51½	....	....
Hocking	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	39⅞
Hocking, pfd.	67⅞	67⅞	67½	67⅞
Ill. Central	115⅞	115⅞	....	....
Jersey Central	119⅜	120⅜	119⅜	120
L. & N.	85⅞	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Leather	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13
L. E. & W., com.	34	34	....	....
Manhattan	95⅞	99	97	97⅞
Missouri Pacific	54⅞	56	54⅞	55⅞
Missouri K. & T.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Northern Pacific	60⅞	60⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Northern Pac pfd.	77	77	76⅞	76⅞
New York Central	137⅞	137⅞	136⅞	136⅞
Nor. & Western	37	37	37	37
N. & W. Common	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Ontario & Wes.	25⅞	25⅞	25	25
Pennsylvania	141	141	139⅞	139⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
People's Gas Co.	109⅞	109⅞	107⅞	107⅞
Reading 1st pfd	64	65⅞	63⅞	64
Rock Island	112⅞	112½	112	112
Rep. S. & I. C.	20⅞	21	20⅞	20⅞
So. Ry. pfd	60	60	59	59⅞
St. Paul	124⅞	124⅞	123⅞	123⅞
Southern Pac.	40⅞	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Tenn. C. & I.	95⅞	95⅞	92⅞	93
Union Pac.	58⅞	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞
Union Pac. pfd	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Wabash, pfd	23⅞	13⅞	22⅞	23
Western Union	83⅞	83⅞	82⅞	82⅞
W. L. E.	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞

Season of 1900
The Toledo Blade's
Bicycle Bargain

A $30.00 bicycle for... $20.00

You can not afford to risk your life by riding a cheap made, out of date wheel when you can buy an up-to-date 1900 model, fully guaranteed bicycle for only $20.00.

Briefly Described:

Frame (men's) 22 inches, option 24 inches; (ladies') 22 inches, option 20 inches.
Wheels, 28 inches.
Rims—Hard maple, V-shaped.
Cranks, 2-piece.
Gear, men's, 78 (25 and 9), 81 (26 and 9), 75 (24 and 9), 84 (27 and 8). Ladies', 68 (22 and 9), 72 (21 and 8).
Handlebars — Pope's adjustable (no extra charge).
Tires—Kokomo Oxford.

FULLY GUARANTEED
Until January 1st, 1901.

Finish—Ebony black enamel, gold stripes; option, tan, antique brown and green, neatly striped.

This offer will only continue a short time, as owing to the steady advance in material, the factory will not agree to furnish this make of wheel at same price after June 1st. Therefore, if you want a RELIABLE wheel at a LOW price, you should get your order in early.

Remit by N. Y. draft, postoffice order, express order or registered letter.

Wheels shipped by freight unless ordered by express. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Government Bonds.

New York, April 10.—Government bonds irregular.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

U. S. 2's registered when issued	103
U. S. 2's registered	99¾
U. S. 3's registered	109¾
U. S. 3's coupon	109¾
U. S. 4's (new) registered	133
U. S. 4's coupon	133
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114¾
U. S. 4's coupon	114¾
U. S. 5's registered	113¼
U. S. 5's coupon	113¼

The Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.72
Selo	1.57
Pennsylvania	1.57
Barnesville	1.37
Corning	1.40
New Castle	1.32
North Lima	1.23
South Lima	1.18
Indiana	1.13

Cotton.

New York, April 10.—The cotton market opened steady in tone with prices off 2 to 6 points in response to a set back of 1 to 2 points in the English market. While there was no sign of aggressive bear speculation, there was almost a total absence of support in the shape of orders and little if any resistance was made to sagging prices. Long cotton sifted in from Wall street, Europe and the south and this factor in connection with weak late English cables forced prices quietly but persistently downward. By the end of the first hour May had declined to $9.32, August to $9.15 and October to $8.19. Sentiment was bearish on reports that the damage to cotton fields by floods in Texas had been far overestimated. Other influences prejudicing opinions against the market included liberal receipts, fairly good weather accounts and rumors that spot cotton was a shade easier in several southern markets. Buying for Wall street account was not a feature.

Futures opened steady at the decline. April, $9.35; May, $9.35; June, $9.30; July, $9.29; August, $9.29; September, $8.40; October, $8.11; November, $7.97; December, $7.96; January, $7.98; February, $8.01; March, $8.02.

New York, April 10.—Spot cotton was quiet but steady; middling uplands, 9⅝c; middling gulf, 10c.

Cotton spot closed quiet and steady; mid ups, 9⅝; mid gulf, 10. Sales, 1,733 bales.

Wool.

Boston, April 9.—The Commercial Bulletin says of the wool trade:

"Wool has been quiet, but dealers feel more cheerful. Some of the big consumers are about ready to buy. On good authority it is stated that the American Woolen Co. will soon be on the market. Mills are all busy, and preparations for the new lightweight season will be soon in order.

"Prices are unchanged from last week, but there is a steadier tone. Bargain counters have been thoroughly cleaned of offerings.

"The sales for the week were 2,466,000 pounds domestic and 303,000 pounds foreign, a total of 2,762,000 pounds for this week, against a total of 2,706,000 pounds last week, and a total of 4,055,000 pounds corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 679 bales domestic and 25,369 bales of foreign against last year. The sales to date show an increase of 1,717,800 pounds domestic and a decrease of 2,300,200 pounds foreign."

New York, April 9.—Buyers and sellers are still jockeying. The week went out with stagnation as the chief feature of note in all leading wool markets of the country. There has been considerably more inquiry for stock of late, but the total of actual sales is insignificant. Dealers are disinclined to grant further concessions on small lots of stock, and price stands in the way of considerable business, as has been the case for the last three or four weeks.

Manufacturers are inclined to remark about the foolishness of maintaining prices when concessions would result in the expansion of business, but sellers could not replace present holdings at to-day's market values, and most of them prefer stock in hand to money at 60 or 90 days. Every week brings mill men nearer to the limit of their wool stocks in hand, and some will soon be forced to buy or close down their plants. With numerous orders ahead they will hardly adopt the latter course.

The price of wool is—

	Cents.		Cents.
XX, etc.	36 @37	⅜ blood comb	33 @34
X	33 @34	¼ blood comb	31 @32
Unmer'table	26 @27	Coarse comb	29 @30
Fine unw'sh'd	25 @26	⅜ blood comb	29 @30
Fine Delaine	35 @36	⅜ blood comb	30 @31
½ blood comb	34 @35	¼ blood comb	[illegible]